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The Hongkong Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1923.

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RECONDITIONED CARS.

It has been said that the only way to make real money in the Used Car business is to sell them "as is." That may be a good way to make money—for a short time—but it is not a good way to make friends. We figure that if we get the friends, the profit will be taken care of itself.

Chevrolet 5-passenger Touring... \$400.00

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

For Demonstration Call Central 3950.

Main Garage and Service Station,

Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

THE TROON GOLF TOURNEY.

Obscure Players in the Lead.

(Continued from Page 1)

London, June 14.

At Troon for the golf contest to-day the weather was fine, and a crowd attended. The course was in excellent condition. The first couple started off at 8.30. Whitcomb, mentioned on Tuesday, maintained wonderful form, and broke the course record. He led the field in the first round with seventy, and on the conclusion of the day jointly headed the list with Havers, of Coombe Hill. Each did it in 146. Hagen took 147, Gordon Lockheart of Glenaeles 149, and Robert Scott of Glasgow 150. Walton, Lytham, and Fernie, Turnberry, as well as Kirkwood, took 151, the American Farrell 152, and the American McDonald Smith 153. The Britishers Duncan, Ray, Mitchell did it in 154, Tolley 156, the South African Brews and Sandy Reid 157, Taylor 158, the American Diegel 160, Braid 164 and the American Aubach 174. The final, over thirty-six holes, will be played to-morrow.

THE MILITARY ELEMENT IN BULGARIA.

Civil War Reported in Progress.

Sofia, June 14.

The administrative staffs have been dismissed. The new prefects and sub-prefects are mostly reserve officers, whose appointments are officially explained by the fact that the officer class suffered most in the war, and were afterwards dismissed from the army in consequence of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly and their pensions are inadequate.

The ex-Premier, Guechev, who is awaiting trial, will be sent on a special diplomatic mission to London. The new Government has suspended all laws passed by its predecessors, and re-annexed the property of Stamboulski's Ministers and the Agrarian leaders, and has released the ex-Ministers still in custody. Stamboulski's fate is still a mystery. The ex-Minister Guechev has escaped to Rumania.

According to messages from Prague, Bucharest, and Bulgaria, fighting is proceeding in various parts of Bulgaria, but the Bulgarian Legation in London states that everything is quiet.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

Yorkshire Forging Ahead.

London, June 14.

At Birmingham, Surrey defeated Warwickshire by 45 runs. For Warwick, Howell took 7 for 55 and 5 for 39. For Surrey, Fender in the first innings took 7 for 34, and Hitch in the second innings took 5 for 40.

Yorkshire at Northampton beat Northamptonshire by an innings and sixty. For Yorkshire, Waddington in the first innings took 6 for 21, and Holmes scored eighty-three.

Sussex at Horsham defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 270. For Sussex, Bowley compiled 120, Holmes 91, and Tate 76, and Tate in the first innings took 8 for 30.

FIGHT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Battle With Knives, Pistols and Axes.

New York, June 14.

A fierce fight on the high seas, which is said to have arisen owing to a quarrel regarding the payment to the captain for smuggling Chinese ashore near New York, is reported by passengers on the steamer Mary Beatrice, which arrived yesterday evening. The fight is alleged to have occurred off Sandy Hook. Knives, pistols, axes were used, and several seamen were killed and cast into the sea. All the survivors have surrendered to the American authorities.

A WIRELESS ADVANCE.

Greater Range With Smaller Power.

London, June 10.

Arriving after a two months' experimental cruise, in the yacht Elettra, Signor Marconi claimed that he is highly satisfied with the results of the new system of directive wireless, whereby he is convinced he will be able to communicate to a greater distance, using a small fraction of the power previously employed, and eliminating atmospheric interference.

THE FLEMISH PROBLEM IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, June 14.

The Cabinet has resigned in consequence of parliamentary difficulties on the question of the Flemandisation of Ghent University.

The Bill providing for the transformation of Ghent University into a predominantly Flemish University passed the Chamber in December, and marks the crux of the bilingual question. It was responsible for the most acute controversy. The Bill was recently introduced into the Senate, and encountered a very stormy passage, until it was rejected to-day by 140 votes to 4, whereupon M. Theunis submitted his resignation.

THE NEW BLUE FUNNEL SHIP.

London, June 14.

The new Blue Funnel diesel oil-engine ship Tantalus, of ten thousand tons, one of the largest and highest-powered ships of the internal combustion engine type afloat, started this morning on extended official trials. At the outset she exceeded fifteen knots. The vessel, in which the entire gear is electrically driven, is intended for the trade with the Far East.

PEKING CRISIS.

President Li Resigns.

IS THE ACT LEGAL?

(Continued from Page 1)

Peking, June 14.

Li Yuan-hung was released at four o'clock this morning, his detention being due to his concubine, who is at present in the French Hospital, declining to give up the five seals which had been entrusted to her for safe-keeping without the Presidential permission.

General Hsueh Chih-chang, chief of the Metropolitan Police, endeavored to persuade her to hand the seals over, but not until she had received authority from the ex-President's Tientsin house were these surrendered at five minutes past ten this morning.

The seals are now in the possession of the Cabinet.

Li Yuan-hung issued a mandate last evening from Tientsin announcing his resignation, saying that the Cabinet should at present carry out all the Presidential duties.

May Still Retain Office.

Three two involuntary acts on the part of the President cannot be deemed to be legal. The President remains President, and he will continue to be the head of the Republic until Parliament has properly appointed a new head. Li Yuan-hung is prepared to bow to the wishes of Parliament. Nevertheless, if Parliament desires him to resign, he will do so, or if Parliament desires him to remain he will do so.

Describing the happenings at the station, Sun Chieh said that agents of the Chihli party with 1,000 soldiers demanded that the seals be immediately handed over to them, but the President was unable to comply, as the seals were in the possession of Madame Li Yuan-hung. This was explained to Wang Chen-ping, who personally made the demand. Persuaded of the uselessness of resistance, the President eventually authorized Madame Li Yuan-hung by telephone to hand the seals over, but she thought that trickery was on foot, and refused to hand the seals over. No other course opening, the President's two secretaries were sent by special train to Peking in the early hours of the morning, to whom Madame Li Yuan-hung handed over the seals.

Even after this, the Chihli agents refused to allow the President to proceed to his residence. With Wang Chen-ping standing over him, the President was

HOSPITAL FUND.

Will You Help?

Our appeals on behalf of the London Hospital, which is doing such magnificent work on behalf of the suffering, is meeting with a good response.

To-day we have received a cheque for £10 from Mrs. H. E. Pollock, as well as three donations of \$5 each from anonymous donors. These will be forwarded in due course to Viscount Knutsford.

We again appeal to our readers to help this most deserving institution. Any amount will be welcome.

forced to write the telegram announcing his desire to retire. The second telegram, sent under duress, authorized Kao Ling-wei and other Ministers to function as the Administration at Peking until a new President is elected. This was also illegal, and was countermanded by the President when he arrived at his residence.

Continuing, Sun Chieh said that the President is watching the situation very carefully, but he does not intend to take any further action, and is merely waiting Parliament's action.

Li Yuan-hung sent telegrams to the same effect to the Cabinet and to Parliament.

Cabinet Assumes Functions.

At a Cabinet meeting, held this afternoon, it was decided to send out a circular telegram and issue a mandate announcing Li Yuan-hung's resignation and the taking over of State functions by the Cabinet.

At an informal meeting of Parliament, held this afternoon, it was decided to meet on Saturday to discuss the Presidential question.

It is reported that the members of the Cabinet wired requesting Chang Shou-tsung to return to the Premiership, but it is uncertain whether he will return to his post.

It is reported that Kao Ling-wei and others are really against him. President Acts Under Duress.

Tientsin, June 14.

Sun Chieh, Li Yuan-hung's secretary, interviewed by the Peking and Tientsin Times, stated, on behalf of the President, that he particularly wished to emphasize that the handing over of the seals was an involuntary act, and was the result of an application of force. The telegram which Li Yuan-hung was compelled to send from Tientsin, in which he announced his desire to resign, was also written under duress.

SUN BACK IN CANTON.

Reported Reverse for his Troops.

News reaches us today to the effect that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has had his headquarters at Shikung recently, returned to Canton yesterday. Whether this is due to a reverse which his troops have sustained on the East River front is not known.

It is reported that Pao Lo, which was recently taken by Sun's troops, was recaptured yesterday by Chan King-ming's forces, after a fight which lasted two hours. Sun's troops are said to have retreated to Shu Chuen.

Latest news to hand indicates that the troops of Li Fook-lum, one of Sun's commanders, numbered about a thousand of Chan's troops, commanded by Chan Sou-chuek, but, despite their numerical superiority, they were defeated in disorder just outside Pao Lo city. Li's forces are said to have included a number of commandeered coolies.

A report from the North River states that the Yunanese and Cantonese troops, fighting for Dr. Sun, have retreated from Ma Por to Sha Hou. It is added that the retreating forces are appealing for more reinforcements.

News from Shikung is to the effect that the Kwangai troops have been driven back and that the Cantonese forces have re-occupied Dosing.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. A. M. Baptista.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of one of the Colony's oldest residents in the person of Mrs. Adelaide Maria Baptista, which occurred last night at her residence, No. 72 Caine Road. The deceased had attained the ripe age of 90, and is survived by numerous relatives, running into the fifth generation. Her nearest surviving relative is her nephew, Mr. A. P. Gutierrez.

The deceased lady, who was the widow of the late Mr. Luiz Joao Baptista, came to this Colony from Macao twenty years ago. She had been in sound health until last Sunday when illness set in, and she passed away quite peacefully last night at 9.30 o'clock. The funeral takes place to-day, the cortege passing the Monument at 5.30.

MORE LANDSLIDES.

Following Recent Heavy Rains.

Following the recent heavy rains, a number of landslides have occurred in the Colony. The most serious was that which caused the derailing of a train on the Kowloon-Canton Railway line, reported elsewhere in this issue.

On the motor road round the island near Stanley, a considerable subsidence took place yesterday, blocking traffic. Coolies, however, worked on it all night and managed to clear the roadway. The landslide on Stubbs Road, below Bowen Road, which yesterday caused the road to be shut to motor traffic, has now been satisfactorily dealt with, and the road is re-opened. A number of other subsidences, mostly of a minor character, have been reported, but with no casualties.

The terraced path leading to "The Anchorage," the residence of Capt. W. Davison, of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., on the road from May Road to Magazine Gap, was very badly damaged by a slide which occurred there. Some tons of earth were washed down the hillside, carrying away railings, smashing up the pathway and completely blocking up the main entrance.

KOWLOON VAUDEVILLE.

Leeds and Le Mar at the Star.

The clever combination, Leeds and Le Mar, received an enthusiastic reception at the Star last night, when they presented their turn to Kowloon for the first time. "Plumduff's Restaurant" was a perfect scream. Harry Leeds, with his droll ways, his unexpected and well-timed "gags," his jokes and his witty cross talk, kept the house roaring with laughter all the time he was on the stage. Trixie Le Mar just bubbled over with vivacity. She captivated her audience right from the start, and her songs received a tremendous ovation. It was a rattling good show, and judging by the appreciative way in which they were received last night, Leeds and Le Mar should have a successful visit, and Kowloon theatre-goers some very enjoyable evenings whilst this brilliant pair are with them.

MOTOR SHIP ASHORE.

Mishap on the West River.

News has been received that the motor ship Wah Kiu, running between Hongkong and Kowloon, has gone ashore in a gale at the entrance to Su Nam Chan Channel, in consequence of her rudder giving way. She has aboard a large number of passengers from Kowloon.

The mishap occurred the night before last in a high sea. She went ashore near where the Ho-sang was recently wrecked. The Wah Kiu is of 800 tons, and is commanded by Captain Lane.

TODAY.

Closing Exchange 24.3.9/164.
Barometer 2 p.m. 29.72.
Temperature 2 p.m. 84.
Humidity 2 p.m. 81.
High Tide 11.1 p.m. Low
Water 4.39 p.m.
Lighting Up-Time 7.03 p.m.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The musical act by Leeds and Le Mar at the Star Theatre is proving a popular attraction.—Page 7.

Shareholders in the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. should refer to the announcement appearing on page 4.

The statutory meeting of members of the Hongkong Realty and Trust Company, Ltd., will be held on the 30th inst.—Page 4.

Art and Crafts Ltd. of Shanghai, decorative specialists, invite enquiries for interior and exterior work.—Page 4.

LISTEN.

The man who desires a beautiful garden doesn't leave it at that. He makes preparations accordingly. The merchant who desires good returns doesn't leave it at that. He makes preparations accordingly. He advertises.

"The Pilgrim," the Chaplin film which has drawn record houses to Star Theatre, will be screened for the last time to-night.—Page 4 and 12.

Other cinema attractions are given on Page 12.

A notice concerning the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. is published on Page 4.

For forthcoming auction sales refer to Page 4.

PERSIA OFFERS OIL FOR DOLLARS.

Teheran, June 14.

The Majlis has authorized the Government to negotiate with an American company for an oil concession in the provinces of Chilan, Mazandaran, Astrabad and Azerbaijan, with a view to securing a loan of ten million dollars.

THE AUSTRIAN LOAN POPULAR.

London, June 14.

The Austrian loan is at five per cent. premium on the stock Exchange. Big applicants have obtained ten and small applicants twenty-five per cent.

A NEW PARALYSIS CURE.

Vienna, June 14.

Professor Wagner Jauregg claims to have cured many paralysis cases by inoculation with malaria combined with Neo Salvarsan.

LORD CHANCELLOR UNDERGOES OPERATION.

London, June 14.

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, has been operated on for peritonitis. His condition is satisfactory.

HOLLEIN SENT HOME.

Paris, June 14.

Hollein, the German Reichstag member arrested for inflammatory speech, has been expelled and sent to Germany.

THE FALLEN MARK.

London, June 14.

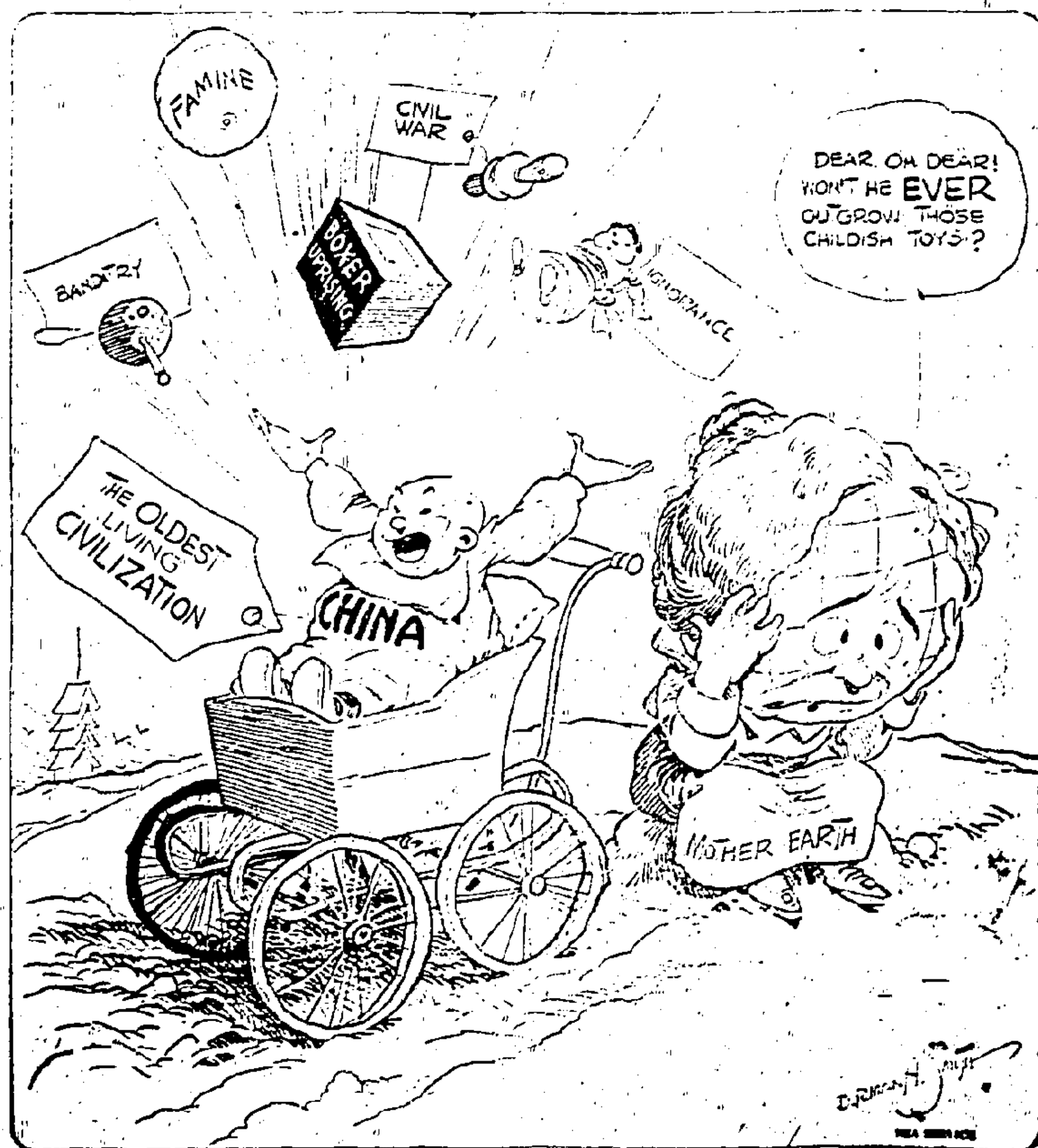
Marks are quoted at 492,500 to the pound sterling.

THE ELUSIVE SAMUEL.

Beirut, June 14.

Ondarmes have arrested four of Samuel's ambushers.

(Other Telegrams on Page 5)



THE CHILD THAT NEVER GREW UP

NOTICE.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering work. Complete stock. Best terms. Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO.,

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NOTICE.

Dr. M. E. ASGER,
(DENTAL SURGEON)

Announces office removal to Top Floor

of the

UNION BUILDING.

Telephone Central 1162

Hongkong, 1st. March, 1923

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ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS
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Tugs, Barges, Light Draft &

High Speed Vessels & Motor

Craft.

Sole Agents For

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Works.....Kowloon 21

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STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

MEE CHEUNG

Photographers Photo Supplies

always in stock—roll films,

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local and S. China views.

Ice House Street

and

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong.



THE BEST BRANDS

WINES & SPIRITS

DELIVERIES ANYWHERE.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

Telephone K. 626.

THE

EMPRESS STORE

KOWLOON.

HONGKONG'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

Exhaustive Debate in Legislative Council.

UNOFFICIAL AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

For nearly three hours the Legislative Council was engaged yesterday afternoon in debating the Bill amending the Rents Ordinance, which was eventually passed. An Unofficial amendment to the effect that applications for permits to demolish occupied property be referred to a Committee which should have power to grant an extension of the notice to quit was defeated after a "breeze" between H. E. the Governor and Mr Pollock.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled: An Ordinance to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1922.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

HON. MR. POLLOCK'S

SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: Sir, as I

have to address this Council on

matters of principle in connection

with the Bill, I think it would be

advisable that I should make my

remarks now upon the motion for

the second reading. In connection

with this, I was pleased to read a

leading article in the *Hongkong*

Telegraph of June 1st, that the

Government is prepared to consider

suggestions when the Bill comes up

for the second reading; and I hope,

Sir, that in a matter of this im-

portance the Government, though

necessarily it has had to consider

this Bill to a certain extent in cer-

tain of its hearings, will for the

purposes of this Council retain and

present an open mind. First of

all, Sir, I should like to begin by

summarizing this Council of the latter

part of paragraph 3 and the first

part of paragraph 4 of the Objects

and Reasons which were attached to

the first Rents Bill, the Rents Bill

of 1922. Those Objects and Reasons

were read by the Attorney General

on the first reading of the Bill, and

they were also read by me on the

second reading. The objects of the

Bill were to keep a roof over the

heads of the tenants, and to

prevent them from being turned out

of their homes to make way for

people coming from outside." And

again the Hon. Attorney General says,

in the middle of the first column of

page 57: "The Objects of the Bill

are to keep a roof over the heads of

existing occupants, to give them

some security of life and sleep." The

same principle is stated in the

speech by your Excellency, declar-

ing that an emergency exists for

dealing with the standing orders.

I may read from page 57, *Hongkong*

Telegraph: "The grounds for this

declaration are that as the object

of the Bill is to protect the tenants

of domestic tenements from unrea-

sonable increases in their rentals

and from arbitrary termination of

their tenancies, and as rents have

been and are being raised unrea-

sonably, and as attempts have been

made and are being made to effect

tenants who are unwilling and

unable to pay such increased rents,

it is desirable to pass the Bill

immediately so as to afford relief

to as many as possible of the

tenants who the Bill proposes to

protect.

Wild Speculation.

The above quotation, Sir, I

think is amply sufficient to show

that it was the nearest intention

of the Government to protect ten-

ants, the existing occupants, in

their then holdings, absolutely and

completely and without exception

so long as they pay the standard

rent. Unfortunately, Sir, clause 4

(1) (b) slipped into the Bill. It is

referred to by the Attorney General

on page 58 of *Hongkong*: "It is

proposed to add a further para-

graph to subclause 1 by clause 4,

providing that if a landlord has

in fact required possession of a domes-

tic tenement to pull it down or

reconstruct it so as to make it a

new building under the Public

Health Ordinance, he shall be

entitled to turn the tenant out on

giving three months notice." This

new clause was not commented on

further by anybody, but was for-

wardly inserted on the motion of the

Attorney General. And indeed this

particular clause 4 (1) (b) seemed to

have given no trouble whatever,

so far as can be ascertained, whilst

the Rents Ordinance of 1921 was

in force. In the middle of last

year the Rents Ordinance of 1921

was superseded by the Rents Ordi-

nance of 1922 and so far as I can

gather, even a few months after

the Rents Ordinance of 1922 was

passed, this clause 4 (1) (b) prac-

tically occasioned no trouble at all.

It is only during the last few

months, since I think, the begin-

ning of this year—that events on

the mainland of China, coupled

with the fact of the money and

a rather wild spirit of land specu-

lation, have caused the present ab-

normal state of affairs.

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WITHOUT DELAY.

THE SINCERE CO.

reconstruct it so as to make it a new building under the Public Health Ordinance, he shall be entitled to turn the tenant out on giving three months notice." This new clause was not commented on further by anybody, but was forwardly inserted on the motion of the Attorney General. And indeed this particular clause 4 (1) (b) seemed to have given no trouble whatever, so far as can be ascertained, whilst the Rents Ordinance of 1921 was in force. In the middle of last year the Rents Ordinance of 1921 was superseded by the Rents Ordinance of 1922 and so far as I can gather, even a few months after the Rents Ordinance of 1922 was passed, this clause 4 (1) (b) practically occasioned no trouble at all. It is only during the last few months, since I think, the beginning of this year—that events on the mainland of China, coupled with the fact of the money and a rather wild spirit of land speculation, have caused the present abnormal state of affairs.

The Present Position.

Let us consider now briefly the position which exists at the present time. Thousands of tenants who are perfectly willing and able to pay the standard rent have been evicted, or are being threatened with eviction through no fault of their own, and even in cases where fresh premises are available, they are compelled, and I say in practically all cases, to pay a higher rent than they have been paying hitherto. Another factor in the present situation is that hundreds of persons at the present moment are sleeping in the streets. Well, Sir, I have heard the observation made that it is a nice, healthy thing to

sleep out in the open air in the street, but I think that observation hardly applies to weather such as we are experiencing at the present. Another drawback of these reconstruction schemes is that they have the immediate effect—and nobody can help them from having that effect of reducing the existing housing accommodation, and they thereby increase the housing shortage. The fourth point to be considered in connection with the schemes of reconstruction is that they induce competition for skilled labour and building materials, thereby increasing both the difficulties and cost of carrying out one of the main objects the Govern- ment has at heart for the purpose of relieving the present shortage, the erection of new buildings upon sites that have not previously been built upon.

All Classes and Races.

There can be no doubt, Sir, that this craze for reconstruction has hit the people of all races in the Colony. It has hit the Chinese working man, it has hit the Chinese clerk, it has even hit the Chinese business man carrying on an old established business. It has hit members of the Portuguese community, who find themselves being displaced from premises which they have occupied for very many years past, and it is beginning to hit, and in the near future, unless some steps are taken, it will very seriously hit numbers of British residents over on the Kowloon Peninsula, for it is common knowledge that several properties in the middle of the central part of the Kowloon Peninsula have, during the past few months, changed hands at very high prices. There is one well-known property, practically in the middle of the

European residential area on the Kowloon Peninsula, which, I believe, has changed hands at soaring prices something like seven times during the past three months. Now, Sir, I should like to give a few instances to this Council of the way in which this reconstruction which is going on is affecting different classes of the Chinese community. I will mention certain instances. Of course, I do not pretend to say that these instances are exhaustive, but I think that they are very significant and they show that there is a certain class of reconstruction going on which ought not to be allowed to take place, because the premises sought to be reconstructed, although only in some cases, are reported by the Building Authority as being either in a good condition or in a fair condition as the case may be. Let me take first of all the instances which affect the Chinese business man.

Some Examples.

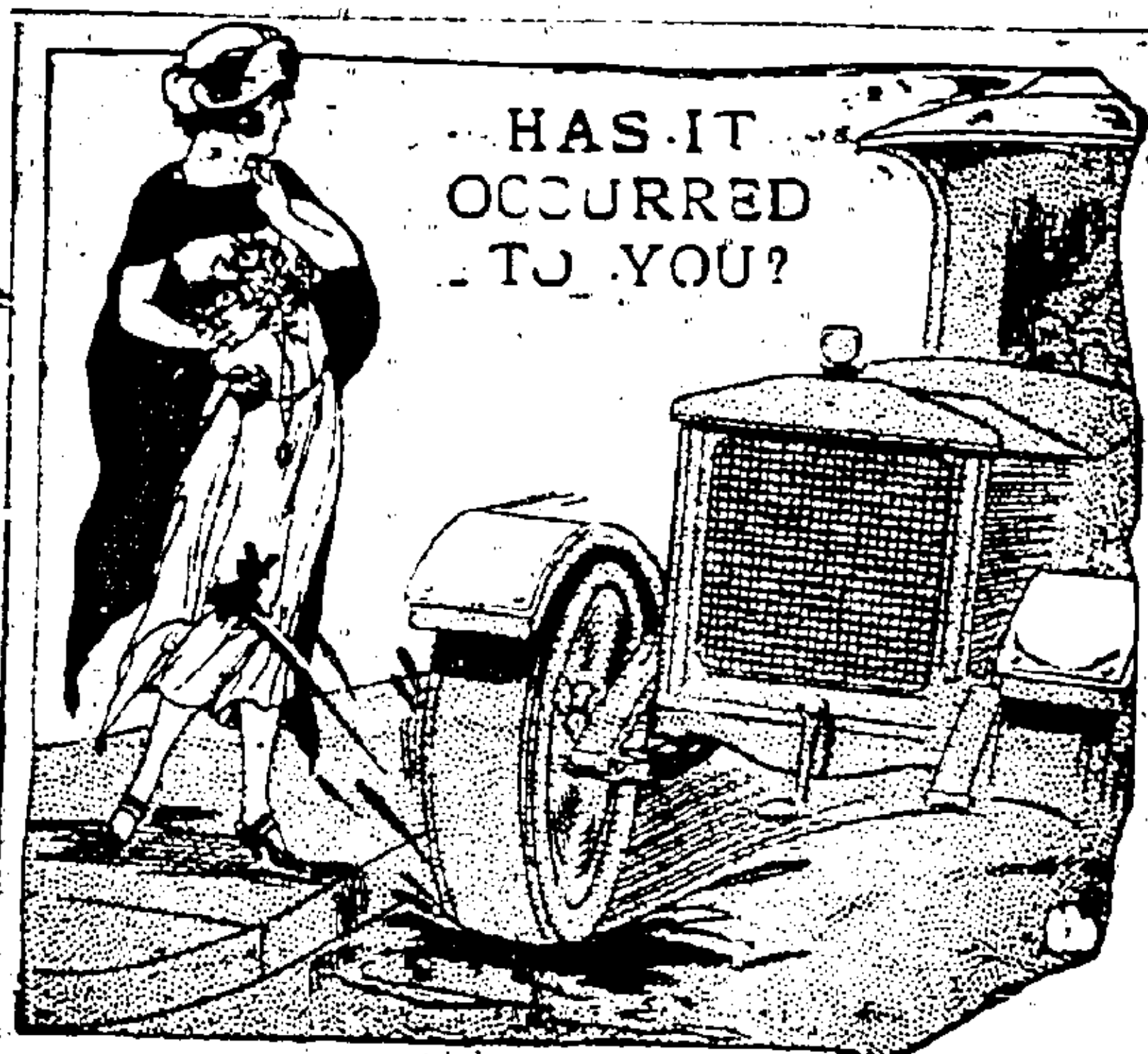
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One of the foremost Japanese Water Colours Artists.

MR KATO will be pleased to visit your
home and sketch it or any adjoining scenery.
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HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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cartons—(FRESH)—and 1/2 and 1 lb. tins.

SOLE AGENTS—GETZ BROS. & Co. of the Orient Ltd.
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INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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HONGKONG'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 2)

the year 1933 in modern fashion of three storeys. We have even tried our best to find suitable premises to move into but to our great difficulty we are unable to find even one. If these houses are really to be rebuilt, it will cause hundreds of us to suffer ruin, starvation and homelessness. We beg of your honour to do what you can for us and the hundreds of us will thank you and never forget your kindness. Thanking you in anticipation and awaiting your esteemed good news, we have the honour to be—

This case, Sir, was also referred to in the columns of the South China Morning Post on 5th June. It would appear, Sir, and I think this is an important point to bear in mind—that this petition, which has been forwarded to me in the last few days, is by no means the first appeal that these people have made for assistance, because a petition, it appears from this article in the South China Morning Post, chopped by the firm occupying the ground floors, was brought up and submitted to the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs on 15th April for transmission to your Excellency. The petition sought the intervention of the authorities, and in it the tenants mentioned the suitability of the houses for continued occupancy.

Small Consolation.

It also appears from the same article that the tenants interviewed the Secretary for Chinese Affairs several times, but they could not receive from him any assurance of protection. That is a case, Sir, where a number of business firms will have to be turned out unless they are afforded some relief, and I understand many of these firms are of several years standing. I submit to your Excellency that it is a very great hardship that these people should be put in this position. No doubt we shall be told by the Government in reply that there are more streets going up on the reconstructed plan, but that affords very little satisfaction indeed to men who are being turned out of their business premises, and under the conditions now prevailing in this Colony have nowhere to go to.

A further case, Sir, is that of a block of houses partly in Des Voeux Road and partly adjacent to a block of houses on Marine Road, Nos. 225 and 226 Des Voeux Road, 22 and 22B Morrison Street, 159 to 161 Connaught Road. The Building Ordinance Officer as "OK" and his remarks with regard to the plans for this house is that the plans have been submitted for rebuilding and the adding of an additional storey in conjunction with the rebuilding of the adjoining house. Well, Sir, although it may possibly be a praiseworthy thing to rebuild the other house, I submit it is nothing short of criminal in the present state of housing accommodation, to sanction any scheme which involves pulling down a house which was erected as recently as the year 1921.

Now I come to the last Chinese case with which I shall trouble the Council. It is the case of 18 to 24 Des Voeux Road West. These houses are reported by the Building Ordinance Officer as being old but in fair condition. In this case plans have been submitted, but not yet approved. Now, Sir, I think that I have stated quite sufficiently to show that these cases which I have cited are cases which do involve a very considerable hardship on existing occupants, some of them old established business firms, persons who ask nothing more except that the plan which the Government gave in the Objects and Reasons of the 1921 Ordinance should be maintained; that is to say, that existing occupants, so long as they continue to pay the rent, shall be allowed to stay in possession of the premises.

are not able to find any accommodation elsewhere. With the foregoing reasons, we sincerely hope the Government will give due consideration to the plight of the people affected should this motion be put into effect. Thanking you in anticipation. Then follow the congratulations. The letter was sent to me, but it was addressed to the Hon. Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong. Now, Sir, that is a case where the premises are only seven years old. There cannot be any reason, as far as the condition of the premises is concerned, for having them reconstructed.

For a Cinema.

I now go to other block of premises, also Chinese. Nos. 108-202 Hollywood Road and 11, 13 and 15 Tai Ping Shan Street. These premises are stated to be very old and it is only fair to state that they are also stated to be in a dilapidated condition—not dangerous but dilapidated. In the case of these premises one naturally looks to see whether there is any good object for turning these tenants out, and also one would like to know, in the case of these premises and the others I have referred to, what is to happen to the displaced tenants. In answer to my enquiries to the Building Authority on the subject of whether a plan had been sent in or not, I got this answer: "No plan has actually been submitted, but enquiries have been made by Messrs Palmer and Turner regarding a proposed cinema on this site." That is the site of these two blocks 108-202 Hollywood Road and 11, 13 and 15 Tai Ping Shan Street. Apparently it is proposed to turn the people who must number some hundreds, out of these premises, to make way for a cinema theatre.

Shanghai Street Case.

Another case, Sir, to which I wish to refer is that of No. 149 Shanghai Street. This house was erected in 1921. The condition of the premises is stated by the Building Ordinance Officer as "OK" and his remarks with regard to the plans for this house is that the plans have been submitted for rebuilding and the adding of an additional storey in conjunction with the rebuilding of the adjoining house. Well, Sir, although it may possibly be a praiseworthy thing to rebuild the other house, I submit it is nothing short of criminal in the present state of housing accommodation, to sanction any scheme which involves pulling down a house which was erected as recently as the year 1921.

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The Rutter Street Case. Now, I have already, in connection with British people, referred to the imminent danger which there is in Kowloon unless some steps are taken by the Government of members of British residents being shortly turned out of the central part of the Kowloon Peninsula. The remaining case which I will cite to this Council is that of the Portuguese in Bellios Terrace, but before doing that there is one which I have so far omitted to mention and that is in regard to the tenants of Rutter Street. The Rutter Street houses are certainly old, but they are stated by the Building Ordinance Officer to be in fair condition. Plans have been submitted for rebuilding them. There again, Sir, it is a question of displacing a number of tenants, many of whom are of the poorer class. There are various other cases I have before me, but I think it will be sufficient from the Chinese point of view to quote only those I have mentioned.

Bellios Terrace Case. Then there is the case of the Portuguese in Bellios Terrace. Now, Sir, I cannot help thinking that this case also is a case of considerable hardship. These tenants, or many of them, have for very many years been residing in Bellios Terrace and all that they ask for is to be let alone. They do not ask any more than the Chinese in the cases I

have mentioned are able to see, why they should, without any fault of their own and as long as they are willing to pay the rent, be turned out, and it is no satisfaction at all to them to tell them they are being turned out for the general public good. What is proposed to be done with them? I have made some rather searching enquiries in connection with that matter. So far as I can see no accommodation has been offered to them which is within the means of all of these displaced tenants. Bellios Terrace consists of four rows of houses and the average rent—except certain corner houses and except the houses which are of better construction on the topmost terrace—is between \$75 odd and \$85 odd a month. It is rather necessary, in connection with the question of hardship, to bear these figures in mind. These people have been offered two flats. I understand, at Beaconsfield at \$35 a month. A flat consists of one room, which flat can be divided by a partition into two rooms. The rent at Beaconsfield is a comparatively moderate one, but it is \$35 for only one room divided by a partition into two, as against a house with four rooms with a rental of \$75 to \$85. Therefore, even in a cheaply rented place like Beaconsfield, there is certainly no advantage to be got by the tenant. Furthermore, there are tenants in Bellios Terrace who occupy these four-roomed houses at \$75 and who sublet the lower part for \$20 and so the rental for the remaining two rooms only amounts to \$50.

The Kowloon Offer. Various propositions were made to these tenants, some of which I understand have been accepted in regard to Kowloon. Now, I will first of all take the case of premises offered to tenants at Kowloon, opposite Palermo Buildings. The rental which was asked for these two small rooms, smaller than at Bellios Terrace, was \$80 a month, for two instead of four—one hundred per cent increase of rent. In addition to that there are various extra expenses, ferries for the tenant and his children to go over to school at St. Joseph's College and the Italian Convent, possibly totalling another \$20 a month, and increase of 150 per cent on the rent. I think the Government have got these rents of the flats opposite Palermo Buildings, reduced. Originally, the land offered \$80 and \$90 a flat and now the rent is reduced to \$30, but even with such a reduction there is no doubt that the tenant will have to pay a great deal more than he does at present, and he will be in a far less convenient situation for his children to go to school, the schools being on this side.

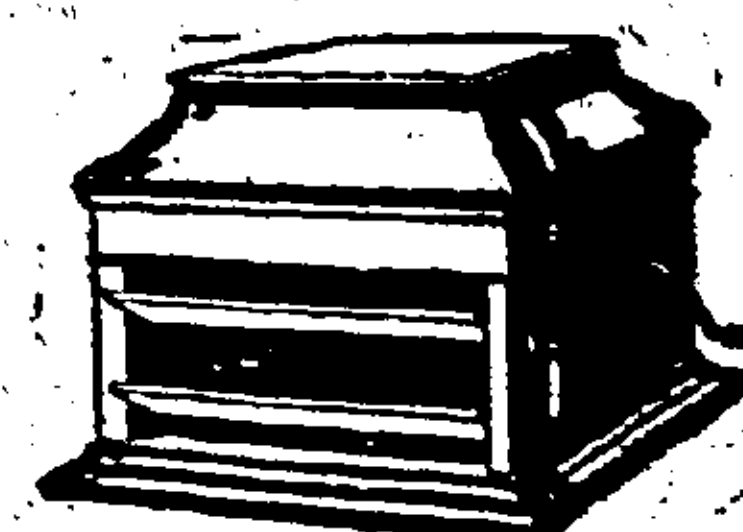
Then there was a question of housing some of these Bellios Terrace tenants in the new Italian Mission premises which are being built near Robinson Road. Well, Sir, I have got a list of the rentals proposed to be charged for those houses. I understand there are only three rooms instead of the four in Bellios Terrace and in some cases the rental given to me amounts to from \$40 to \$60 more than in Bellios Terrace, whereas you have three rooms instead of four. So that cannot be considered a satisfactory exchange by any means. Furthermore, as I understand, these tenants have to turn out at the end of October and I gather that it is impossible for these Italian Mission premises to be ready by that date.

Then, Sir, I come to another offer made to the tenants that was altogether outside their means—four-roomed flats in Jordan Road at \$120—practically double. They are also, practically, offered some flats opposite Orient Building, three rooms at \$120—obviously beyond their means.

Col. Secretary's Work. In making these comparisons I do not wish it to be thought for a moment that I undervalue the heroic efforts, the very strenuous efforts that have been made by the Acting Colonial Secretary in the matter of the re-housing of the Bellios Terrace tenants. To my knowledge, he has taken an enormous amount of trouble in this matter, but the point I wish to make in connection with these tenants is that there is no accommodation available for them at Kowloon—all

"COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLAS

THE
SUPREME
INSTRUMENT
OF
MUSIC



Latest Improved Models
Just Arrived.

THEY NEVER SUFFER BY COMPARISONS.

ANDERSON'S.

TEL. 1322

What is LOTOL?

LOTOL is The New Germicide Disinfectant
and Liquid Insect Vermin Destroyer.

Spray LOTOL Freely

Means sudden Death to—

Mosquitoes, Flies, Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Ants, Cockroaches, Silverfish, and every kind of insect pest.

For use in The Household, Hotels, Hospitals, Theatres, Ships, Public Conveyances, Stables, etc.

LOTOL is harmless to clothes or other fabrics.
LOTOL evaporates and leaves no stain.
LOTOL will not injure painted, polished or metal surfaces.
LOTOL does not leave any stains on walls or wall paper, and completely disappears in about 36 hours, at a temperature of 70 degrees F.
LOTOL itself is non inflammable but wood and fabric saturated with LOTOL burn more readily.
LOTOL does not contain any compounds of Arsenic, Strichnine, Cyanide, or Mercury, and though harmless to man when used as directed, it is labelled "poisonous" to conform with the Poisons Act.
LOTOL is made in Australia.

THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

10, Des Voeux Road, Central.

(Sole Agents for HONGKONG & CHINA)

BLACKWOOD & TEAKWOOD

FURNITURE

Quality and Lasting satisfaction guaranteed

HOP CHEONG

Complete House Furnishers

55, Queen's Road. Tel. Central No. 654.

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BREWED BY

DAI NIPPON BREWERY
Co., Ltd.

TOKYO JAPAN.

Specially Brewed for Export

Sole Agents—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
HONGKONG.



MORRISON PIANOS

Built to Suit this climate. Guaranteed for
SEVEN YEARS.

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

94A, Wanchai Road

HONGKONG HARDWARE CO.

"TAI LEE CHAN"

ESTD. 1884

METAL GOODS AND HARDWARE

Tel. No. C 1942 114 Tsimshui Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By end of June or July, ten to twelve rooms, unfurnished house with tennis court preferred. Apply stating location and rental, to Yamashita Kisen Kogyo Kaisha.

WANTED.—Assistant required must be neat and Accurate Worker. Experience in accounts essential. Apply in own handwriting stating age, Experience and Salary required to Box No. 958 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—European flats in Lee Building, Wanchai (Gap Road, Apply to 33 Kennedy Rd.

TO LET.—Premises suitable for Office or godown in the central district. Apply Wan Hing, 10, Queen's Road.

SPACIOUS Offices on Ground Floor of No. 4, Duddell Street, newly fitted with teak-wood Panels and counters; suitable for Banking and other businesses. Electric Light Installation completed. Centrally located. Ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Box No. 954 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Debiture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from Saturday the 23rd June to Saturday the 30th June, 1923, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debiture Interest Warrants.

Warrants will be payable at The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1923.

HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 65 (3) of the Companies Ordinance 1911, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday the 30th day of June, 1923, at 12 noon.

THE NOTICE DATED THE 12TH JUNE, 1923 IS HEREBY CANCELLED.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1923.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS in The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd. entitled to an allotment of shares in The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd. are requested to forward their claims to the undersigned as soon as possible.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd., on FRIDAY the 15th June 1923, at 5.30 p.m. to receive the Report and Accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1922, and to elect Officers etc.

By Order,
PAUL HODGSON,
Hon Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th June 1923.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM-NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"JEYPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 18th June taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office up to Noon on MONDAY, the 18th June. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1923.

ROYAL & CO.



EXPERT JAPANESE
BOOT & SHOE MAKERS
FITTING GUARANTEED
Tel. 3237.
1, D'Agular Street Central

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence from the Colony of our Managing Director Mr. Wei Wing Sam, Mr. Sydney Ng Quinn is hereby appointed to act in his stead, and in the event of Mr. Quinn's absence from office at any time, Messrs. Tsan Pak Woon and Joseph Charles Tam are authorized to sign jointly per procuration for the firm until further notice.

THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO. LTD.
Dated Hongkong, 14th June, 1923.

INTERNATIONAL corporation having branch offices throughout the world, desires correspondents in Hongkong and outport. Applicants should give references, state present occupation, etc. Apply P.O. Box 575.

ONE office room; can be subdivided if required. Apply 8 Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor above Hastings and Hastings. Moderate rent, excellent location.

MOSQUITO'S!

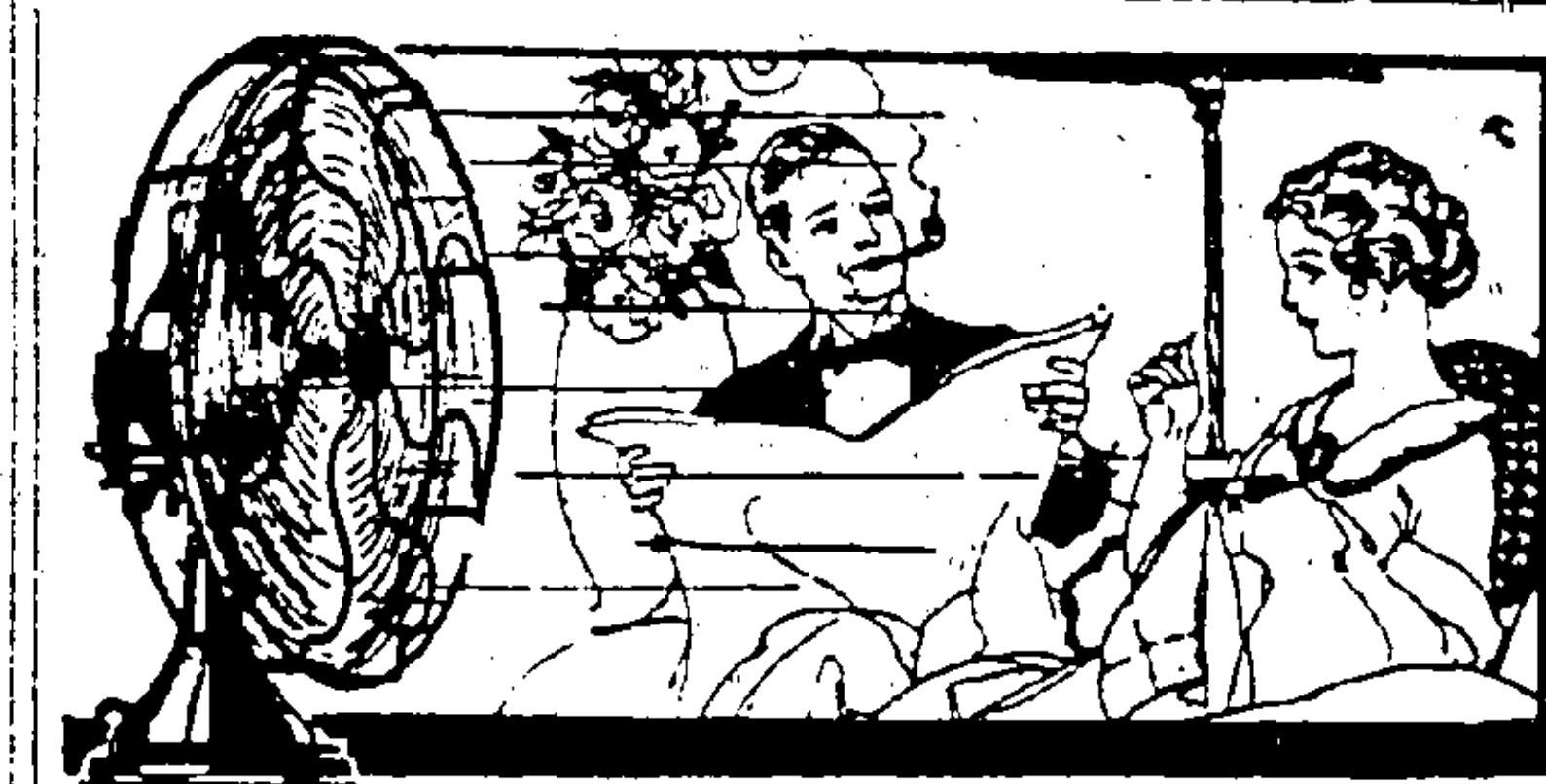
Save yourself against the danger of infection from Mosquito bites by using—

OUR MOSQUITO LOTION
Try a bottle to-day Prices 50, 75, \$1.25

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, Central.
Tel. Central No. 1877. Tel. Central No. 1877.

HEIDSIECK
Monopole Red Top
\$5.50 per qt.
duty paid
Sold by
P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.
4, Queen's Bldg.
Tel. No. 950



"My Dear, Our Home Is Like An Oasis In This Heat."
ALL FANS GREATLY REDUCED.
With the hottest part of summer still before us, the purchase of an electric fan is the wisest investment you can make.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

Arts & Crafts Shanghai.

ORNAMENTAL FIBROUS PLASTER CEILINGS & FRIEZES.
IMITATION MARBLE.
ORNAMENTAL-METAL CASTINGS
STATUARY FIGURES IN MARBLE STONE OR BRONZE
DECORATED LEADED GLASS.
ARCHITECTURAL JOINERY.

DESIGNS & ESTIMATES
SUBMITTED.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES

LAMMERT BROS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Thurs., the 12th July 1923,
commencing at 3 p.m.

at the old premises of the Hongkong Electric Co., Wing Fung St., Wanchai.

Two (2) 550 B. H. P. Diesel Generators Complete with alternators & exciter.
Three (3) 300 B. H. P. Diesel Generators Complete with alternators & exciter.
Two (2) 250 K. W. Steam alternators complete with exciter and switchboards.
One (1) Babcock & Wilcox water tube boiler complete with fittings and chain grate stoker.

One (1) Marine type boiler complete with fittings.
Two (2) 30 K. W. Alternators (without engines).
One (1) Main Switchboard consisting of machine panels and feeder panels.
One (1) Duplex Feed Pump.
Three (3) Heenan & Froude type water coolers.
One (1) Lot of steel steam pipes and valves.
Two (2) Sulzer pumps.
Three (3) Albany Rotary pumps.
Three (3) Fans for cooling towers and Three (3) motors for same.

One (1) Water tank.
One (1) 120 Gallon oil tank.
One (1) Set of spare gear for Diesel Engine consisting of 251 items.
One (1) 10-ton Travelling crane and.

A Large Quantity of Structural Steel work on the premises. Now on View.
For Further Particulars and terms of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
Monday, the 16th July, 1923,
commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

One Set of Mint Machinery.
This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.
(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Company Limited or the Undersigned.)
Terms:—30% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

Lammert Bros.,
Auctioneers.

DO NOT MISS—
ROCHA'S
POPULAR
AUCTION SALES
Every Tuesday Thursday & Saturday
At 2.30 p.m.

DA ROCHA'S MART
2 A, D'Agular St. Phone 2932

HUGHES & HOUGH

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

AND

BROKERS.

on SATURDAY,
the 16th June, 1923, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Household Furniture
(removed to Sale Room for convenience of sale).
Comprising:
Double Wardrobe, Dinner Wagon, Dining Table and Chairs, Teak and Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.
Also
2 Roll Top Desks (practically new).
3 Hammond Typewriters.
and
1 Large Clock.

on SATURDAY,
the 16th June, 1923, at noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

5,384 lbs. Tinned Rabbit.
Goods will be opened for inspection at H. M. Victualling Stores, Kowloon on Friday, the 15th inst. Lots to be sold at the fall of the hammer with all faults or errors. Hongkong, 11th June, 1923.

on TUESDAY,
the 19th June, 1923, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Valuable Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture and Household Sundries, &c., &c.

Comprising:
Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Tea Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc., Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Carpets and Rugs, Staircase Carpets, Electro-plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Teapots, Marble-top Flower Stands, Side Tables and Cabinets, and a few lots of St. Lambert Glass Ware, etc.

Also
One American Ice Chest (large), One Piano by Klimes, One Piano by Joseph Wallis and Son, Two large Oil Paintings and One Iron Bath.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Hongkong, 14th June, 1923.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN AFTER APPLYING THE KING OF FERTILISER

BAT GUANO
EASTERN AGRICULTURAL FERTILISER CO.
Serravallo St.
3rd Floor.
Hongkong.
Write to-day.
Tel. 2680.

CHAN KING-MING.

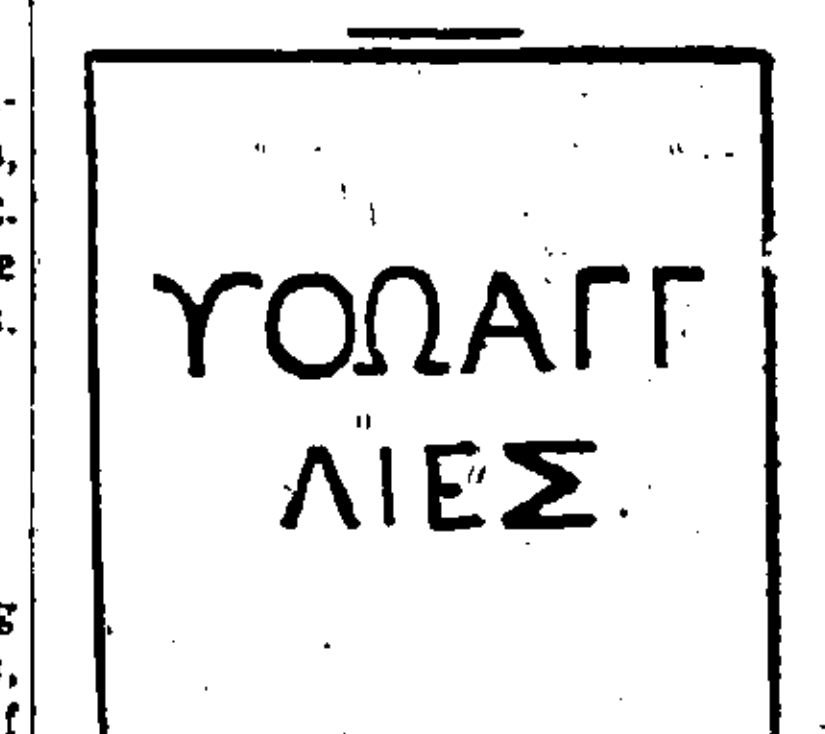
A Reward for His Capture.

Unofficial reports are current, (says the Canton Daily News) that Chan King-ming has been entrapped in Waichow with no means of escape. This story is said to have come from his homefolks in Hongkong who are now striving to discover a way of assisting him to escape. According to the report, Chan left Hongkong for Waichow with his henchman Yip Kui, about a month ago. The rumor adds:—

"The stubborn resistance that is being put up by his besieged troops in Waichow is said to be on account of his presence there, which greatly encourages his troops to defend the city to the last."

"The story that Chan King-ming is in Waichow, has reached the government troops that are attacking the city. Knowing that there is a liberal reward for the capture of Chan King-ming, whether dead or alive, every one of the soldiers is keen on winning the distinction of being the first to enter the city so as to have a better chance of searching for Chan King-ming."

A PUZZLE A DAY:



The Greek letters shown above, appear, at first glance, to be the names of several college fraternities, jumbled together. As a matter of fact, if you arrange them properly, you will find that they may be made to form three simple English words.

Yesterday's answer:
The men crossed the river in the boat, which could hold only one man, or two children at a time, by the following method. The children paddled the boat across the river. The first child stayed on the other side, while the second child brought the boat back. Then a man crossed the river, and sent the boat back by the first child. This operation was repeated until all the men had crossed.

INFANTILE INDIGESTION

If Your Child Is A Sufferer Use Baby's Own Tablets.

Indigestion in infants and young children is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over-feeding. The best treatment is the administration of Baby's Own Tablets to clear away the offending matter and sweeten the stomach. Proper attention to the diet will do the rest.

Mrs. Thomas Lawrence, Collingwood, Ontario, Canada, writes: "My baby had indigestion, and although she had a ravenous appetite, food did her no good and she grew thinner and thinner. She would scream with the pain in her stomach, and as she was also troubled with constipation we were at times afraid we would lose her. I tried several medicines but they did her no good. Then I tried Baby's Own Tablets, and as a result her digestion improved, food does her good and she is growing plump. I think the Tablets are a fine medicine for a baby."

Of medicine dealers, or post free, 60 cents the vial (\$3. for 6) from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 King's Road, Shanghai.

VALUE!
JEAN
VALJEAN

Manufactured by The [E] Oriente de Tabacos, Manila.

QUITE THE BEST MANILA CIGARS.

Hereunder a few of the most popular:—

BANKERS	\$ 6.90 For 25
HALF-A-CORONA	\$ 4.50 For 25
PRINCES	\$ 4.25 For 25
PERFECTOS	\$ 3.90 For 25
REINA VICTORIA	\$10.75 For 100
MANILA NEEDLES	\$ 5.25 For 50

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

23, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. Central 2559.

LAST SHOW AT THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

At 9.15 p.m.

Charles Chaplin

in **"THE PILGRIM"**

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

FAST NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO
SAN FRANCISCO

via
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, & HONOLULU.

"PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... June 20th
"PRESIDENT WILSON" ... July 4th
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ...

SAILING & FARES SUB. EGT. TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE
LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £110

FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT
WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL &
POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT	CONNECTING WITH ANY	VISIT
SAN FRANCISCO	DIRECT TRANS-CONTIN.	YOSEMITE
LOS ANGELES	RAILWAY AND	GRAND CANYON
SALT LAKE	ATLANTIC STEAMERS	FEATHER RIVER
CHICAGO		YELLOWSTONE PARK
NEW YORK		NIAGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG -- MANILA

"PRESIDENT WILSON" ... June 25th.
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... July 9th.
"PRESIDENT PIERCE" ...

HONGKONG -- CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

"LAKE GILPEN" ... June 19th.

For full information regarding rates, space etc.

APPLY TO:-

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.

1st FLOOR QUEEN'S BUILDING HONGKONG.
Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents.
Sole Agents: 3322. Reiss & Co.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

(Spanish Royal Mail Line)

MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLUMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BARCELONA & CADIZ.

S.S. LEONARDO ... Monday 18th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
S.S.C. LOPEZ Y. LOPEZ ... Saturday 7th July.
For particulars of freight or passage apply.

BOTELHO BROS.

(Tel. 1331) Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.



PRESCRIPTIONS

when the doctor prescribes
he expects the druggist to fill
the prescription with pure drugs.
The quality of our Drugs,
Medicines and Toilet Goods is
not surpassed. Have the doctor's
prescription filled here and the
result will be satisfactory

THE PHARMACY

the Med Bldg Opposite Ice House St

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME-TABLE.

(From 1st June, 1923.)

Week Days.	Sundays.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. every 15 min	7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. every 15 min
7.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 min	7.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 min
8.00 " to 8.20 " " 10 min	8.00 " to 8.20 " " 10 min
8.30 " Non-stop.	8.30 " Non-stop.
8.37 " Stopping.	8.37 " Stopping.
8.47 " Non-stop.	8.47 " Non-stop.
8.54 " Stopping.	8.54 " Stopping.
9.04 " Non-stop.	9.04 " Non-stop.
9.11 " Stopping.	9.11 " Stopping.
9.20 " Stopping.	9.20 " Stopping.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 10 min	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 10 min
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 15 min	11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 15 min
12.40 " Non-stop.	12.40 " Non-stop.
12.47 " Stopping.	12.47 " Stopping.
12.57 " Non-stop.	12.57 " Non-stop.
1.04 " Stopping.	1.04 " Stopping.
1.13 " Non-stop.	1.13 " Non-stop.
1.20 " Stopping.	1.20 " Stopping.
1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 10 min	1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 10 min
4.00 " to 4.30 " " 15 min	4.00 " to 4.30 " " 15 min
4.30 " to 6.30 " " 10 min	4.30 " to 6.30 " " 10 min
6.40 " Non-stop.	6.40 " Non-stop.
6.47 " Stopping.	6.47 " Stopping.
6.57 " Non-stop.	6.57 " Non-stop.
7.04 " Stopping.	7.04 " Stopping.
7.13 " Non-stop.	7.13 " Non-stop.
7.20 " Stopping.	7.20 " Stopping.
7.30 " Non-stop.	7.30 " Non-stop.
7.37 " Stopping.	7.37 " Stopping.
7.47 " Non-stop.	7.47 " Non-stop.
7.54 " Stopping.	7.54 " Stopping.
8.03 " Non-stop.	8.03 " Non-stop.
8.10 " Stopping.	8.10 " Stopping.

Special Cars.
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE
COMPANY'S OFFICE.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1923.
Alexandra Buildings.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

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Hongkong, Swatow and return.

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about via Swatow
M.S. "BINTANG" ... in port 20th June.
S.S. "BANKA" ... 23th June 29th June.

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U.K. ports, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian
ports, about 2nd July 1923.

Further Sailings: - { Expected on or Will leave for above
about ports on or about.
M.S. "PANAMA" ... 16th July 1923
S.S. "BOLIVIA" ... 10th July
M.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 25th July
M.S. "JAVA" ... 31st August
M.S. "AFRIKA" ... 30th September
M.S. "CHILE" ... 10th October 16th November

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SILIMPON COAL

THE undersigned are prepared
to quote prices for best
quality freshly mined Silimpopon
Coal, trimmed into Bunkers at
Sebatik or Sandakan (British
North Borneo), and to contract
for regular supplies of cargo
lots at favourable rates.
Steamers calling at Sebatik
or Sandakan exclusively for
Bunkers are exempt from pay-
ment of ordinary Port Charges.
The minimum draft of water
alongside the Company's Wharf
at Sebatik is 26 feet at low water
Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie
Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any
required information concerning
the Port may be had on
application to

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Agents,
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Place a trial order with
us - and you are then
sure to become one of
our regular customers.

We regret that we
are out of stock of
SETOS AMBAR
CIGARETTES

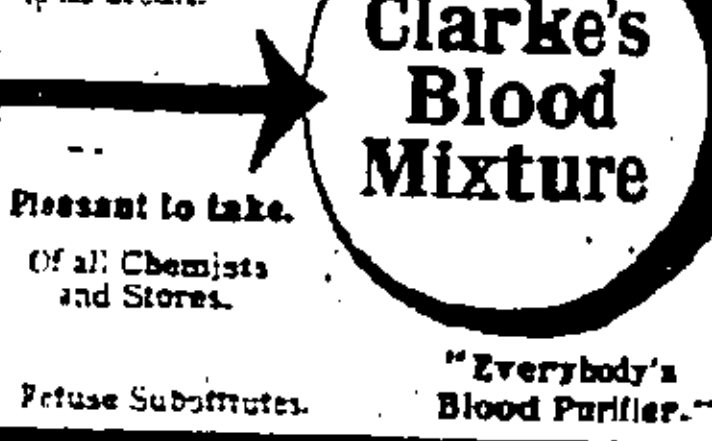
at the moment - but we will
announce the arrival of
new stocks in this space.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN
TOBACCO STORE

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from Bad Legs, Aches, Pains, Swellings,
Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions,
Gout, Rheumatism, much relieve that the
only cure way to complete and lasting relief
is to free the blood of the poisonous waste
matter, the one cause of such troubles.
Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients
which soon over-
come and ex-
punge the blood,
and so the
skin is purified,
and the system
is cleansed.
Pleasant to take.
Of all Chemists
and Stores.
Refuse Substitutes.
"Everybody's
Blood Purifier."



THE WRONG WAY TO READ.

If you have to hold the print too
far away to see clearly, the eyes
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the print too close that will strain
the muscles of the eyes. Either
way is bad. When you cannot
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your eyes - have your eyes ex-
amined in the Hongkong Optical
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cians, located in 53, Queen's Road
Central, and have the satisfaction
of using a pair of right seeing
and right fitting glasses.

Visitors always welcome at

VICTROLA

No Home complete without one
MOUTRIE'S - Sole Agents.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FOREIGN PRESTIGE IN CHINA.

London, June 14.
The correspondent of *The Times* at Peking, commenting on the
situation, of which the Lincheng outrage is symptomatic, urges the
necessity of inspiring the Turchuns with the fear of retribution. He
says it needs only a show of firmness to restore foreign prestige.
One essential need is a small increase of the foreign forces supple-
mented by a warning that further attacks on foreigners will be
followed by occupation of the railways. If the present opportunity
is neglected a full blown military expedition will be necessary and
this will be followed by consequences that cannot be foretold by those
who imagine that foreign intervention in China is an outside prob-
ability, and who are merely closing their eyes to facts.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

London, June 14.
Reuter learns that the situation at Lausanne consequent on the
deadlock on the question of the method of paying interest on the
Ottoman debt is regarded as grave. It is hoped that the Turks will
listen to reason when they realise that the Allies are standing firm.

DUTCH-INDIES LOAN.

Amsterdam, June 14.
The Dutch-Indies five per cent. loan of sixty-five million florins,
at the price of ninety, has been heavily oversubscribed.

THE WORTHLESS MARK.

London, June 14.
The mark has slumped to 462,500 to the pound sterling.

LINCHEUNG INDEMNITIES.

Diplomatic Committees
Formed.

Peking, June 12.—The Diplo-
matic Corps held two meetings
yesterday and two to-day. It is
understood that they formed two
Committees recently in connection
with Lincheng, one consisting of
the British, American, French and
Italian Ministers, to discuss in-
demnities, and the other, consist-
ing of the same four Ministers
and the Belgian, Dutch and Jap-
anese Ministers, to discuss the
protection of foreigners and the
railways. It is understood that
at to-day's meeting it was decided
to send in another Note demand-
ing the speedy release of the
captives, and asking for a reply
regarding the suggested Military
Commission for the protection
of the main trunk lines.—*Daily
Bulletin.*

Shanghai, June 14.—A very
large crowd gathered at the
Shanghai railway station late last
night and wildly and most enthu-
siastically welcomed the returned
captives, a band playing "See the
Conquering Hero Comes," and the
people madly cheering rushed the
captives and raised them
shoulder-high and carried them
off to waiting motor-cars. All
the ex-captives are well, except
Mr. Musso, who used crutches,
but he was able to walk without
fatigue from the train to the
motor-car.—*Reuter.*

PEKING POLITICS.

The President's Flight.

Tientsin, June 14.—The Pre-
sident was released at four o'clock
this morning. Late last night a
special train proceeded to Peking
with the President's private
secretaries, who persuaded Madame
Li to hand over the Presidential
seals to the Police representatives.
On receipt of a telegram, announc-
ing that this had been done the
President was allowed to proceed
to the East Station whence he was
taken to his residence in the Bri-
tish Concession.—*Reuter.*

AN AUTHOR'S TALES.

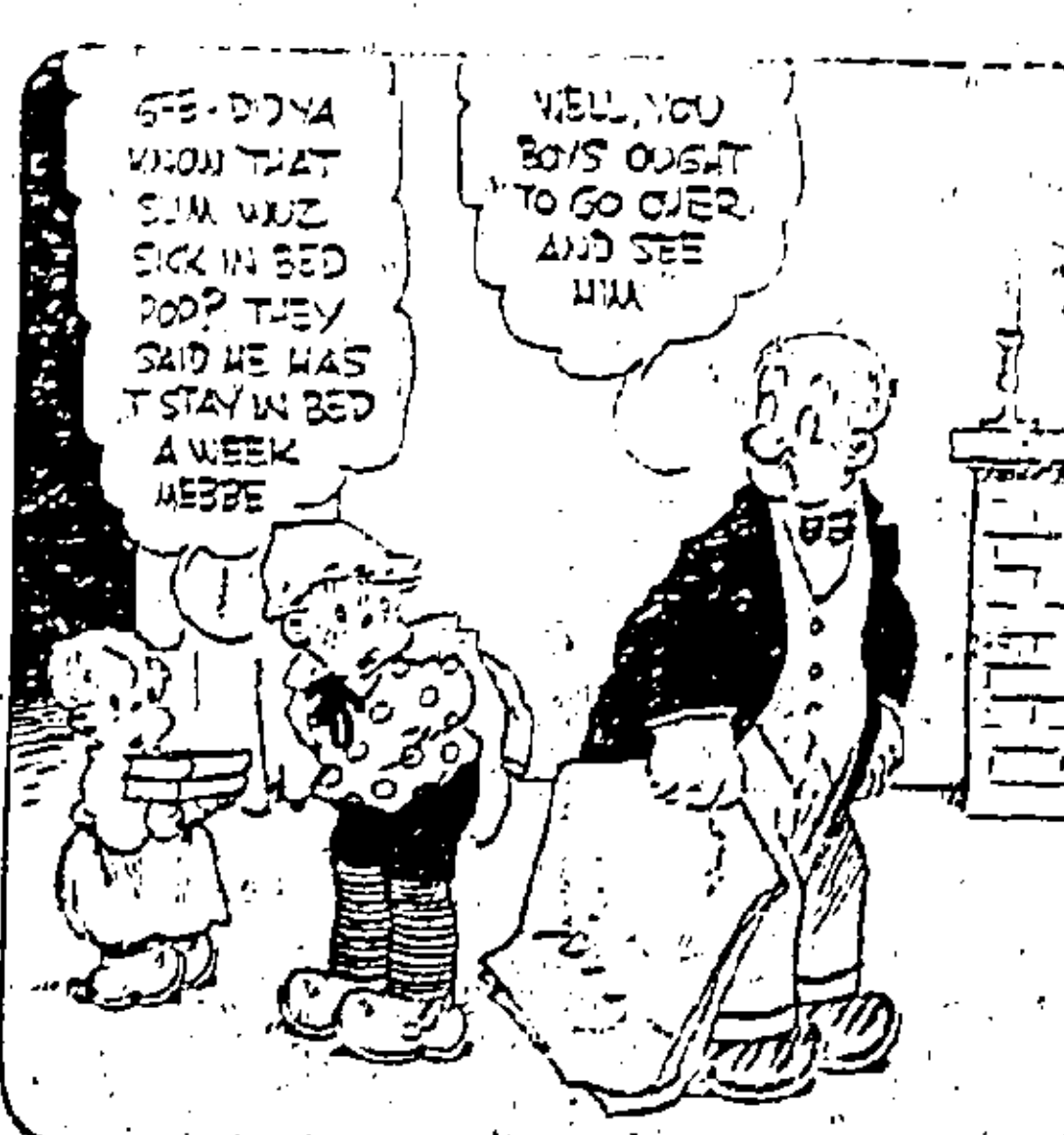
How Sherlock Holmes Was
Killed.

Mr. Silas K. Hocking, minister
and novelist, has many good
stories to tell in "My Book of
Memory" (Cassell), published
recently. One is of a Lancashire
man who explained to a friend
why he left the Methodists and
joined the Church of England. "It
was all a question of money," he
said. "Thou knows what the
Methodists are like. They are
always after your money. It's
money, money all the time. How
many pounds a year it cost me
while I were with them? I don't
know. "And what now?" ques-
tioned his friend. "Oh, you get
a cheap religion in the Church
I've been attendin' a year now,
and how much dost thou think
it's cost me?" "Haven't a
notion." "Well, it's cost me just
three and ninepence." "Then
thou'st been sucked in lad."
"Sucked in? How dost thou
make that out?" "Why, I mean
thou hast paid for a lot more
religion than thou'st got."
While Mr. Hocking was holi-
day-making in Switzerland he
met Conan Doyle, and the creator
of Sherlock Holmes confessed to
him while out walking in the
mountains that he was tired of
Holmes, and had decided to make
an end of him. "How are you
going to do it?" Mr. Hocking
asked. "I haven't decided yet,"
he laughed. "But I'm determind
to put an end to him somehow.
We reached at length a wide
crevasse (Mr. Hocking writes),
and stood for some time on the
brink, looking down into its blue-
green depths. "If you are deter-
mined on making an end of
Holmes," I said, "why not bring
him out to Switzerland and drop
him down a crevasse? It would
save funeral expenses." "Not a
bad idea," Doyle laughed in his
hearty way, and then the con-
versation drifted to other topics.
A few months later Doyle
did bring Holmes out to Switzer-
land, and caused him to disappear
over the Reichenbach Falls.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

Hewitt—"Do you think long
hair makes a man look intel-
lectual?" Jewitt—"Not when his
wife finds it on his coat, it makes
him look foolish."

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



You Can't Eat Flowers

BY BLOSSER

RADIO

PIANO SOLO BROADCASTED IN
SHANGHAI ON SUNDAY WAS A
RE-CREATION FROM AN EDISON
PHONOGRAPH.

EDISON MUSIC STORE

No. 1, Duddell Street.

WHAT IS FLYOSAN?

It is a new discovery in insecticides. It draws bugs out of hiding, kills them promptly and leaves no trace behind—no odour, no stain, no harm.

FLYOSAN is a clear amber liquid which you apply with an ordinary garden sprayer.

The odour is pleasantly aromatic and passes away quickly when the windows are open.

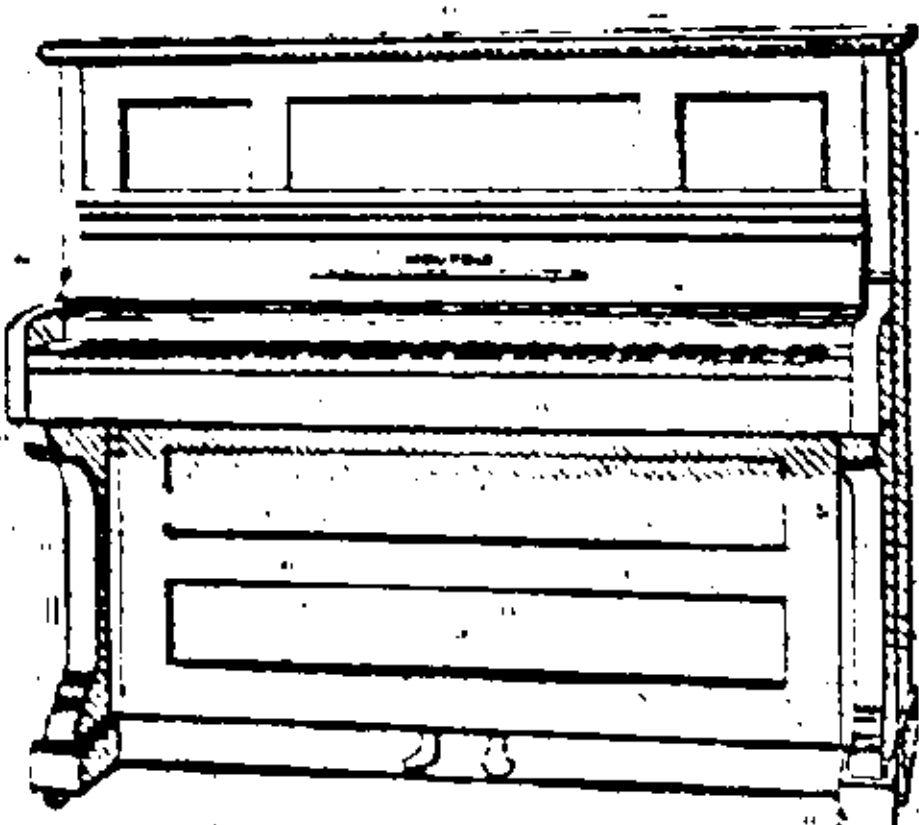
FLYOSAN is a clear, amber liquid of pleasing odour, when sprayed about, it causes insects to come from their hiding places and kills them quickly without harming another thing. It covers the entire range of insect life in a most thorough and comprehensive manner. FLYOSAN quickly and neatly destroys flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, lice, spiders, "thousand leggers" and many other insects.

FLYOSAN contains absolutely no poisonous substance, such as carbolic acid (phenol), or oil of mirbane (nitrobenzol), both common ingredients used in ordinary liquid insecticides. The containers bear a guarantee that the contents are non-poisonous to animals or fowl. Satisfactory results are also guaranteed.

Rest of all it is sure death to all sorts of insects. Not one kind, but many kinds and it is—absolutely non-poisonous to human beings or animal life.

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Hongkong Dispensary.



Moutrie Piano Style II.

\$510

NET CASH.

or easy monthly payments to suit YOU.

Every Piano guaranteed 7 years.
send for Catalogue.

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SAFES
&
VAULT
DOORS

THE YORK SAFE

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- has outside annealed hinges.
- has door and frames interlocked at all points.
- is made with solid welded angle frame.
- has no rival with equivalents to its improvements in the construction of Fire-proof Safes.
- is made with every good improvement found in any other safe.

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COMPACT AS A WATCH

THE NEW REMINGTON
PORTABLE TYPE-
WRITER.



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No Shifting for Figures.

MUSTARD & CO.

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MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—BROOMHALL.—On June 8, 1923, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the very Rev. Dean Symons, Peter Taylor, son of the late W. F. S. and Mrs. Taylor, of Shanghai and Glasgow, to Kathleen Leven, youngest daughter of A. H. and Mrs. Broomhall, of the Chins Inland Mission, Shanghai.

FULSTOW—BUTLER.—On June 9, 1923, by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, M.A., at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, William Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Fulstow, to Doris, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. and the late Ambrose Butler of Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, England.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 15th June, 1923.

THE TENANTS LOSE.

Hope of local tenants receiving better consideration at the hands of the authorities was definitely killed in the Legislative Council yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Pollock very eloquently spoke on behalf of those affected—Chinese, in the majority, then Portuguese, and even Europeans—pointing out that most of the demolitions of houses now proceeding are due to speculation. He traversed all the arguments that have been put forward in favour of tenants, and which have been urged by ourselves from time to time. In dealing with the "rebuiding" of premises, Mr. Pollock gave specific instances of houses, which are declared to be in good condition by the Building Authority, being marked for demolition and reconstruction; and in touching on the question of motive he gave two instances of bad faith—in one case a cinema is proposed for a site which has hitherto found homes for seven hundred working-class Chinese! He pointed out that however much new accommodation there might be, it meant far greater expenditure on rent and transport—fully one hundred per cent. more in some instances. As a small concession to distressed tenants he moved the inclusion of an amendment to the present Bill to Amend the Rents Ordinance, which would give those immediately concerned a respite. But all his eloquence was in vain. With one exception, the Unofficials voted "aye," but the Officials voted solidly "no." This was after H.E. the Governor had pronounced an adverse opinion on the amendment. The "noes," of course, carried the day. We are not dealing at present with questions of constitutional reform, but

take this opportunity of pointing out how difficult it is, in face of an Official majority, for the Unofficials to put a measure through that has not the entire approval of the Government.

The "opposition" had nothing new to bring forward in their arguments against putting the brake on demolition activities. Members of Council were told how necessary it was that these slums should go, how bad it would be to check the expansion of the city, how easily other accommodation could be obtained, and what remarkably large numbers of Chinese can be absorbed into the community. Every one of these contentions has been dealt with in our columns during the past few weeks. Without accusing the Government of being unsympathetic, we can state that yesterday's debate gave final proof of their having taken up the following definite attitude—progress and expansion of the Colony cannot be checked, the cost of living (e.g. with necessarily higher rents) is bound to go up, and the people must keep pace with the march of events. In other words, the time has come for residents of this Colony to spend more and save less of their incomes; and if they cannot meet expenses they can—well, they can simply fall out from the line of march. Possibly the Government will, when the need becomes excessively apparent, provide a workhouse for them!

In short, there is now small comfort for poorer-class tenants, and in the near future a prospect of very dismal hue. The Government attitude towards the question of rent restriction was plainly stated during yesterday's debate—it is hoped that this is the last time the control measure will come up for renewal. Many landlords to-day must be feeling particularly cheerful. What thousands of tenants are feeling we can well imagine. The only hope now for those who are not fortunate enough to have housing accommodation provided for them is, by hook or by crook, to try and own a home of some kind before June, 1924.

A Hongkong Scourge.

We fear the fact is all too seldom realised that tuberculosis takes a huge yearly toll of mortality in this Colony. How great that toll is may be gathered from the statement in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce) that tubercular diseases cause more deaths here than all the notifiable diseases combined. The report shows a terrible total of deaths from tuberculosis of all types, the number being well over four thousand, and there are other figures which are almost equally appalling. For example, respiratory diseases resulted in no fewer than 5,155 deaths amongst the Chinese, or 43 per cent. of the total deaths amongst that section of the community. Then, 1,410 people died from phthisis and pulmonary tuberculosis, all but 25 of whom were Chinese. There are other statistics which might be cited from the Medical Officer's Report, all going to show the havoc which is yearly caused by the spread of tubercular disease.

A Real Danger.

The overcrowding which exists amongst certain sections of the Chinese community, the general conditions of poverty under which so many thousands live, and the habit of indiscriminate spitting, are doubtless big factors in the incidence and spread of the disease, and until these are eradicated and there are organised measures taken to combat the scourge, we may expect to see the mortality increase in ratio to, or even beyond, the growth in the population. Gradually our slum districts are being obliterated, and amongst some sections of the workers the general standard of living is undoubtedly being raised. Some slight effort is also being made to discourage the expectoration habit. But it is to be feared that the disease is too firmly entrenched to give way to these developments. For more

DAY BY DAY.

IN BUSINESS, SUCCESS DEPENDS ON THE MAN AND NOT ON THE PLAN.

A number of naval ratings arrived here to-day by the P. and O. liner Malwa.

Amongst passengers who left by the Shinyo Maru were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves and Mr. Leo d'Almada.

The health return for the past twenty-four hours shows three cases of small-pox and one of plague. All were Chinese.

Mr. A. G. A. Harmsworth, a nephew of the late Lord Northcliffe, who is on a world tour, arrived here by the P. and O. liner Malwa.

Town Guard, who started favourite in the Derby and ran thirteenth, was drawn in the Calcutta Derby Sweep by a gentleman in Singapore, who profited considerably, as, according to a Singapore paper, he sold half his chance before the race for £20,000 (about \$175,000).

A new fire engine which Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. recently imported into Canton gave a demonstration in front of the Municipal Buildings on Wednesday. The chief of the Fire Brigade has recommended to the Mayor that the engine be purchased by the Municipality.

To-morrow's Picture Page will include some excellent photographs of the annual police inspection by H.E. the Governor; a group of the Diocesan Boys' School staff and scholars; Hongkong Boy Scouts undergoing an examination in first-aid by Mr. E. Ralph; a group of the art graduates at the recent Hongkong University congregation (including Miss Rachel Irving, the first lady graduate); and a portrait of Sir Claud Severn, recently given a King's Birthday cent Honour. Elsewhere in the paper will appear a picture of interest to Easna bathers—"Land-ing the Monster."

CANTON RICE DISPUTE.

The Merchants' Latest Scheme.

The rice dispute between the Canton Government and merchants is still unsettled. Fearing that the shops will soon close, the inhabitants are buying up as much rice as they can afford to purchase, some even pawning good in order to secure money for this purpose. The shops have consequently been doing a big business during the past few days. It appears that the merchants are endeavouring to raise a certain sum by proportionate subscriptions, which they intend handing over to the Government to meet military expenses. They hope that as a result of this scheme the demand for a huge quantity of rice may be cancelled.

DEBT COLLECTING.

Man Hits Shopkeeper on Head.

Attracted by the money in a safe when the shopkeeper opened it to pay a debt, Kee Kee, visiting an imports and exports firm at No. 168, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, yesterday, dealt the shopkeeper a blow on the head as soon as his back was turned. The shopkeeper, crying out "Save life!" Kee Kee got into a panic, rushed down the staircase and disappeared up Hi Lung Lane. The shopkeeper subsequently informed the police that after the money had been paid, Kee Kee went out of the house but almost immediately returned, on the pretext of wanting a \$5 bill instead of the five one-dollar notes he had received from the shopkeeper. The blow was dealt with a hard instrument, but caused no serious injury.

years than we care to remember, Dr. Koch has been pointing out the danger to the Colony's health arising from the spread of this disease, which, so long as special means are lacking for its treatment and prevention, is easily passed on from one person to another and may in course of time become a real menace to public health. There is urgent need in this Colony for a sanatorium where sufferers may receive modern treatment. And the Government might do worse than seek to encourage the interest of some of the big Chinese charitable organisations in such a project, at the same time rendering financial assistance itself.

NO CANTON ARMISTICE.

Compromise Reports Described as "Lies."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's organ, the Canton Daily News, denies that negotiations are proceeding for a compromise between the Sun and Chan factions, and asserts that the only condition upon which the present situation can be improved is the unconditional surrender of "enemy" troops. Here is what the Canton paper says:—

"Hongkong papers have lately published stories to the effect that peace negotiations are going on between representatives of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Chan King-ming. Nothing is more absurd and ridiculous."

"Similar stories were current last year when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was in refuge on board one of the men-of-war, and it was found out afterwards that those stories were broadcast for the purpose of hindering the advance of Dr. Sun's troops, who were attacking Shikwan and the Yueh-Han Railway at the time."

"Now we are again told of such lies. It is easy to learn from where they originated. Much as Chan King-ming and his henchmen desire a compromise with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, no encouragement will ever be given them for opening such a subject. The only compromise that will be acceptable is the unconditional surrender of the enemy troops."

Hongkong View.

With regard to the visit to Hongkong of Yew Yu-ling, said to have been sent to Hongkong by Sun Yat-sen in an endeavour to effect a reconciliation with Chan King-ming, the latter's supporters in Hongkong say that a compromise is impossible, in view of the fact that the two leaders are diametrically opposed on many important questions. The Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, in a letter in the vernacular press, states that Mr. Yew called on him and asked him to use influence with a view to an armistice being concluded, but he replied that the hospital was a benevolent institution and could not undertake to mediate in political affairs.

Peace Delegate Returns from the North.

The following is also taken from the Canton Daily News:—

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the eminent Southern scholar of national repute, who is Dr. Sun Yat-sen's personal representative entrusted with the task of negotiating with the responsible authorities in the North for unification of the country through peaceful negotiations, has returned to Canton. Mr. Wang visited Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien on several occasions, and has been convinced by the sincerity of the Fengtien General to assist Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his peaceful scheme for national unification.

The only obstacle that is in the way of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's scheme is Wu Pei-fu, who is obstinate in refusing to give up his dream of national unification by military force. Since Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are the two most powerful military men in the North, whose ideas of national unification are diagonally opposed to each other, it is Mr. Wang's prediction that the troops of these two men will soon come in conflict with each other, struggling for mastery in the North. Much depends on the result of the coming conflict, for if Chang Tso-lin wins, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's scheme for unification of China by peaceful negotiations will be realised; otherwise, Wu Pei-fu's military rule will probably dominate the whole country for a while and the people will have a taste of military despotism.

The present trouble in Peking, where intrigues are going on to have Li Yuan-hung ousted from office, is the work of Wu Pei-fu and his master, Tsao Kun of Tientsin, who is striving for the next presidency. What is going on in Peking at present is a struggle among "thieves" for Li Yuan-hung's present position is illegal itself. This change of affairs in Peking is one of the reasons for Mr. Wang's return. It is his intention to ask Dr. Sun Yat-sen for his views and instructions in order deal with the new situation in Peking. Furthermore, Mr. Wang will submit his report on the result of his negotiations with Chang Tso-lin and several other powerful political leaders who are living in retirement in Tientsin.

BRITISH PRESS EXHIBIT.

An exhibition of British newspapers and periodicals has been opened at Rotterdam to illustrate the development of the industry and the art of advertising.

KOWLOON MURDER.

Gruesome Discovery in Servants' Quarters.

In the servants' quarters of the residence of the Locomotive Superintendent of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, Mr. C. D. Lambert, at Kowloon, a murder was committed in the early hours of yesterday morning, the victim being an amah, whose dead body was found lying face downwards on the bed later in the morning. She had been strangled, during sleep apparently, as, when the police examined the room, they found no traces of a violent struggle, but only bruises on two fingers of the deceased from which rings had been wrenched off, this revealing the motive of the murderer. A piece of cloth was tied on her mouth and knotted behind her ears. The deceased was 50 years of age. Her remains were removed by the police to the Mortuary.

KOWLOON-CANTON TRAIN DERAILED.

Engine on the Beach.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

The engine and two coaches of a train on the Kowloon-Canton Railway were derailed by a big landslide yesterday between Shatin and Tai-po. The landslide, which occurred about quarter past eleven, was probably due to the recent heavy rain. Cracks in the ground at this point had been filled with water, with the result that the earth from the embankment was washed down on to the railway track below. The embankment at the place where the derailment occurred consists to a great extent of decomposed rock.

At the train which contained five coaches, passed, down came a tremendous mass of this, striking the engine and the two front coaches. At this point the single line runs on a narrow ridge, which is some feet above the beach, with the sea beyond. Hit by the tons of earth and rock which came tumbling down from the embankment, the engine and the first coach went clean off the track and fell on to the beach, ten feet below. The second coach also was derailed.

The train at the time was proceeding in the direction of Kowloon at a speed of about thirty miles an hour. The engine practically jumped the ridge on to the beach and came down right side up, and embedded its wheels in the sand.

The escape of the driver and fireman was nothing short of miraculous. Neither received so much as a scratch. The derailed coaches were occupied by European passengers, and these, too, marvelously escaped unhurt. The landslide broke down the telephone wires, with the result that communications between Kowloon Station and the scene of the derailment were rendered difficult. Steps were taken, however, for the erection of a temporary telephone and relief gangs were sent out to clear away the debris.

Later. We are informed that the obstruction on the line was cleared by 10 o'clock this morning and the usual full service of trains resumed.

We are also informed by the Police Traffic Department that the Tai-po Road is open to motor traffic.

KOWLOON WATER.

Full Supply Resumed To-day.

Kowloon residents have special cause to be grateful for the heavy rains of the past few days, because, as a consequence thereof, it has now been possible to remove the restrictions on the water supply. For about two months water has only been available during certain hours of the morning and afternoon, but this forenoon residents were delighted to notice that the full supply had been resumed.

KOWLOON BURGLARS.

Enter Orient Buildings.

Sometime during the night of the 13th-14th, instant, a burglar entered the flat of Mrs. Farnon, No. 15, Orient Buildings, Kowloon, and carried away a gold wrist watch, two raincoats, two table covers and two brass vases. The total value of the stolen articles is \$45.

BOXING NOTES.

Stadium Needed in Hongkong.

THE COLOUR BAR.

The French Concession, Shanghai, already famous as the beauty spot of the Northern Settlement, has recently been further enhanced by the addition of a modern boxing Stadium. For this, Shanghai's boxing fans have to thank the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Sullivan, a leading sporting light in our neighbouring port. Its manager is an equally popular and well known sportsman. He is none other than Mr. Billy Bellow, who some years ago held the Welterweight Championship of the Far East. Many old-timers will remember "Billy's" many performances in Hongkong (he used to make his headquarters here), particularly his long-to-be-remembered fight with Bill Lewis. These two made history for local boxing, and set up a high standard here which it is gratifying to note has been maintained by their successors, notably our popular "Sky" Kerrison, and now "Rattler" Morgan.

To cut a long story short, "Billy" has been exceptionally busy at the new Stadium, and according to all reports to hand, very successfully too. Three tournaments in a little over a month is quite a respectable piece of promoting work, especially as the standard of boxing is reported to be of a high order.

The last tournament was held on June 1. It is with this tournament that I am most concerned for the purpose of this article. It is, in fact, of considerable interest to all local boxing enthusiasts because young Chadwick, our worthy Lightweight Champion, figured in it, and, what is more, he kept up Hongkong's reputation in no uncertain style, in spite of the fact that he was greatly handicapped to the tune of about 15 lbs. in weight and many inches in height and reach. Chadwick made his initial appearance before Shanghai's fight fans as an eleventh-hour substitute for one "Battling" Gleason who broke a thumb while training. Chadwick's opponent was a lanky fellow named White, a no mean performer, as reports go. However, the 133 pound bundle of T.N.T., as our champion is styled by one of the leading sporting papers up North, made short work of White and sent him down for the full count in four short rounds, in every one of which there was only one man in the show. Chadwick made an instantaneous hit with the audience, and no doubt he will have not a few supporters to-night (June 15) when he will be put to the test against Capt. Matty Smith, the Lightweight Champion of the Australian Overseas Forces, and the best man Shanghai can pit against him.

Although little is known about Smith here, Hongkong boxing enthusiasts will feel confident of Chadwick's ability to hold his own against the Aussie, for it must be remembered that, although quite a youngster, Chadwick is by no means a beginner in the "manly art" and it is his proud record that he scored a win over Bugler Lake, the man who is making a "big noise" in England at the present time.

To return to the Stadium, Sullivan and Bellow have excellent plans for the future of boxing in Shanghai, and they are now searching the country for likely material to train for high boxing honours in the Far East, if not farther afield. They have secured the services of capable physical and boxing instructors for the novices, and have already quite a little army of youngsters receiving lessons regularly. What is more, they are not drawing the colour line, either, and number British, American, Swedish, Russian, Portuguese, Eurasian, Filipino, Japanese and even Chinese lads among their pupils.

This makes one feel very pessimistic for the future safety of local boxing, and if we do not take steps to keep pace with the times and our neighbours, Hongkong will be backward as in most everything at present, and the time will come, very soon, when we shall see all our championships held by outsiders.

The first thing we shall have to do is to get rid of that silly colour bar notion and give everyone who chooses to take up the boxing game a fair chance to make good. Then we could hold inter-school, inter-Scout Troop and Novice tournaments for the purpose of "discovering" dark horses. Of course,

it is the right thing that these tournaments be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association, so that the winners of the various tournaments can be recognised as champions in their respective grades and their records kept from the beginning of their career. The Association, I am sure, would be only too glad to run these "shows" provided, of course, they are assured support in the matter of trophies, belts, etc. Is this support too much to expect from local fight fans? I think not. Surely, if local sportsmen can come forward so readily to provide trophies for athletic sports meetings, why not for boxing?

Then again, as a matter of course, we would have to have a Stadium in Hongkong sooner or later—the City Hall is too small for such things as boxing tournaments—so why not look the horse in the face right now and begin making provision for the future? I am confident the Government can be persuaded to grant a site to the H.K.B.A., provided they can raise the money for the building. Who will help? There are many who can, and I hope this appeal would not go unheeded. Hongkong's boxing superiority is threatened and everyone who has the welfare of the sport at heart should rally to the assistance of the local governing body.

We in Hongkong will have to be independent of the Navy and Army for our boxing material before long, especially if the Singapore naval base scheme goes through, and we won't have the warships here with us so often. Then clearly the supply would have to be local if the game is to survive. What chances do we stand of securing that supply under present conditions? There are some good boxers in the making among local lads—a visit to the boxing tourney of any school will convince one on that point—but what encouragement have they got to continue their boxing after they leave school? None under the present colour bar, which is a shame for a British Colony. Britain has never drawn the colour line until that Siki-Backett episode, and then Siki asked for it by his unbecoming behaviour.

Cannot the Naval and Military authorities be persuaded to reconsider their decision for the sake of British boxing traditions? I hope they will play the game for the benefit of Hongkong boxing after matters have been explained to them, as I am attempting to do now. I am sure that nothing was farther from their minds than to create a boxing monopoly for the Navy and Army when they made that decision—but that has been the result. I beg them to give a thought to the future of boxing in Hongkong after they and their men have left these shores.

"Battling" Key, the young Chinese Lightweight Champion of Malaya, who was here last year, has done well in his first bout in Manila, where he knocked out Kid Apache, one of the top-runners, in two rounds at the Laguna Stadium, San Pablo. That Key has made an

impression at Manila is evident from this heading of a report of the fight—"Battling Key has two-faced wallpops." It speaks for itself. Good luck to him during his Manila tour. He did not get much of a reception here, but then the colour bar is again to be blamed. A few of our real sportsmen did their best for him, I see from the Shanghai papers that Key is booked to perform there soon. Again, good luck to him. I am an *orang Singapura* myself, so the interest in Key is natural, and I trust the reader will excuse me introducing his name in this article, in which I set out to speak about Hongkong boxing and boxers.

"Young" Maher, the Hongkong lad who won the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony by virtue of his victories over Willie Ward of the Revenue and Hainan of the Navy, has been in Shanghai for some time. He is not doing much boxing there at present. However he upheld Hongkong's reputation in a few bouts while a new arrival at the Northern Port, but has since experienced difficulty in securing fights, his amateur status preventing him meeting good men.

"Iron" Bux, also a Hongkong "boy," is now reported by latest arrivals from Manila to be doing well in the middleweight division there. Some say he actually holds the Manila championship at that weight. He is an excellent example of what a Hongkong man can do when given a fair chance, and if the latest reports about him are correct, he will have set up the unique record of holding a championship at every weight, from Bantam to Middle. Father Time does not seem to give him much trouble, and he has certainly lived up to his ring name. He certainly has an iron constitution.

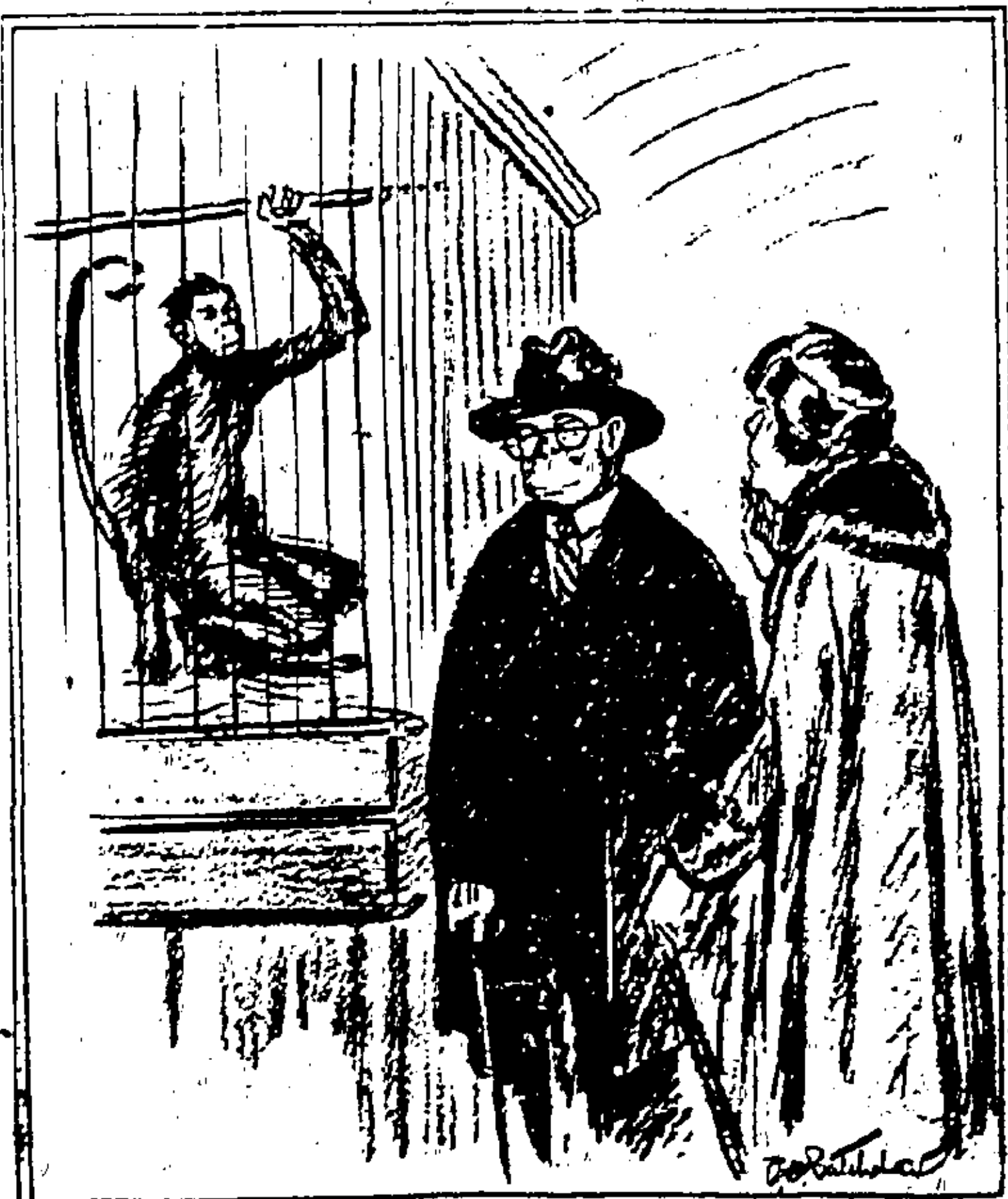
Another Hongkong lad, George Gifford, I think (I am not sure of his first name), is doing well among good raters in the United States under the fighting name of Pitts. He has been meeting, with a good degree of success, some very tough lads "out West."

A few Hongkongites, a Portuguese youth who battles under the name of "Fighting" Rozario, has been upholding our reputation in Tientsin where he holds the Amateur Lightweight Championship. He has done exceptionally well, being a little more than a beginner who took up boxing a little over a year ago. He has good future before him if he sticks to it.

These are a few examples I am offering to support my contention that local lads can rise high in the roped arena. All they need is encouragement, so I will close my article with another appeal to the powers-that-be here, to remove the local colour bar and give some of the coming lights—at present mere schoolboys, but soon to travel the highway of life—a chance of emulating the excellent records of those who have gone before them.

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THE HUMAN ZOO



Percy Putty has never quite accepted Darwin's theory. His wife, however, is struck by certain resemblances.

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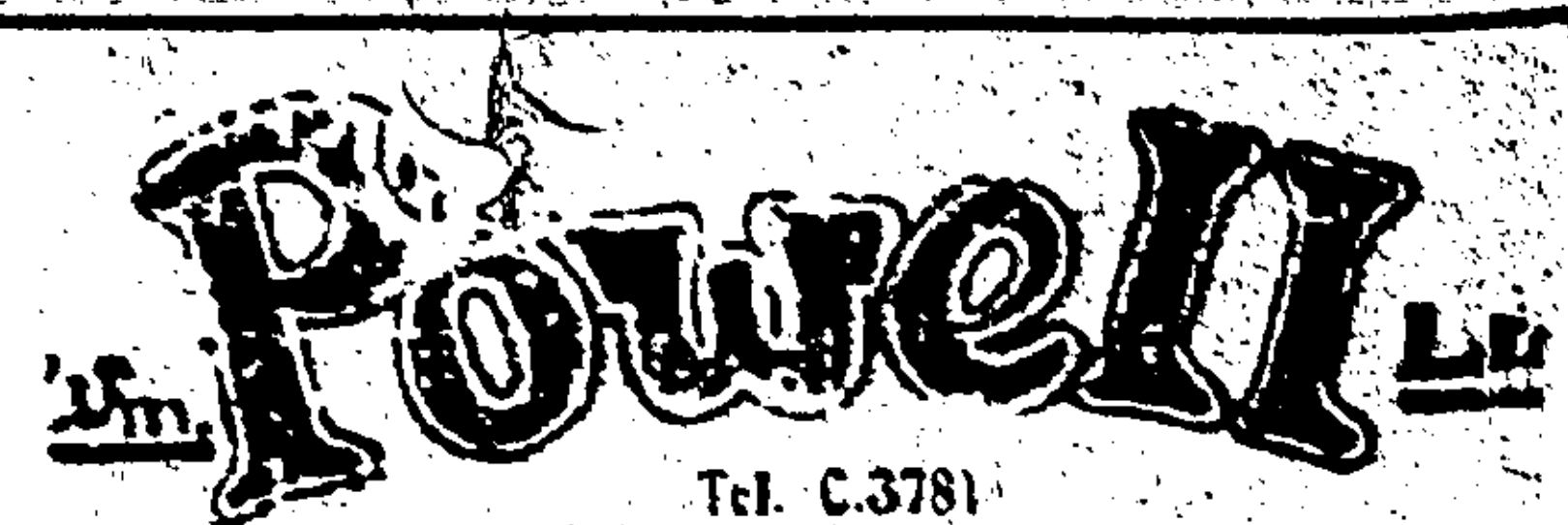
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CAMERA NEWS.



Lieutenants John A. MacReady (left) and Oakley (right), Government aviators before their non-stop transcontinental flight from Minneapolis, N.Y., to San Diego, Calif.



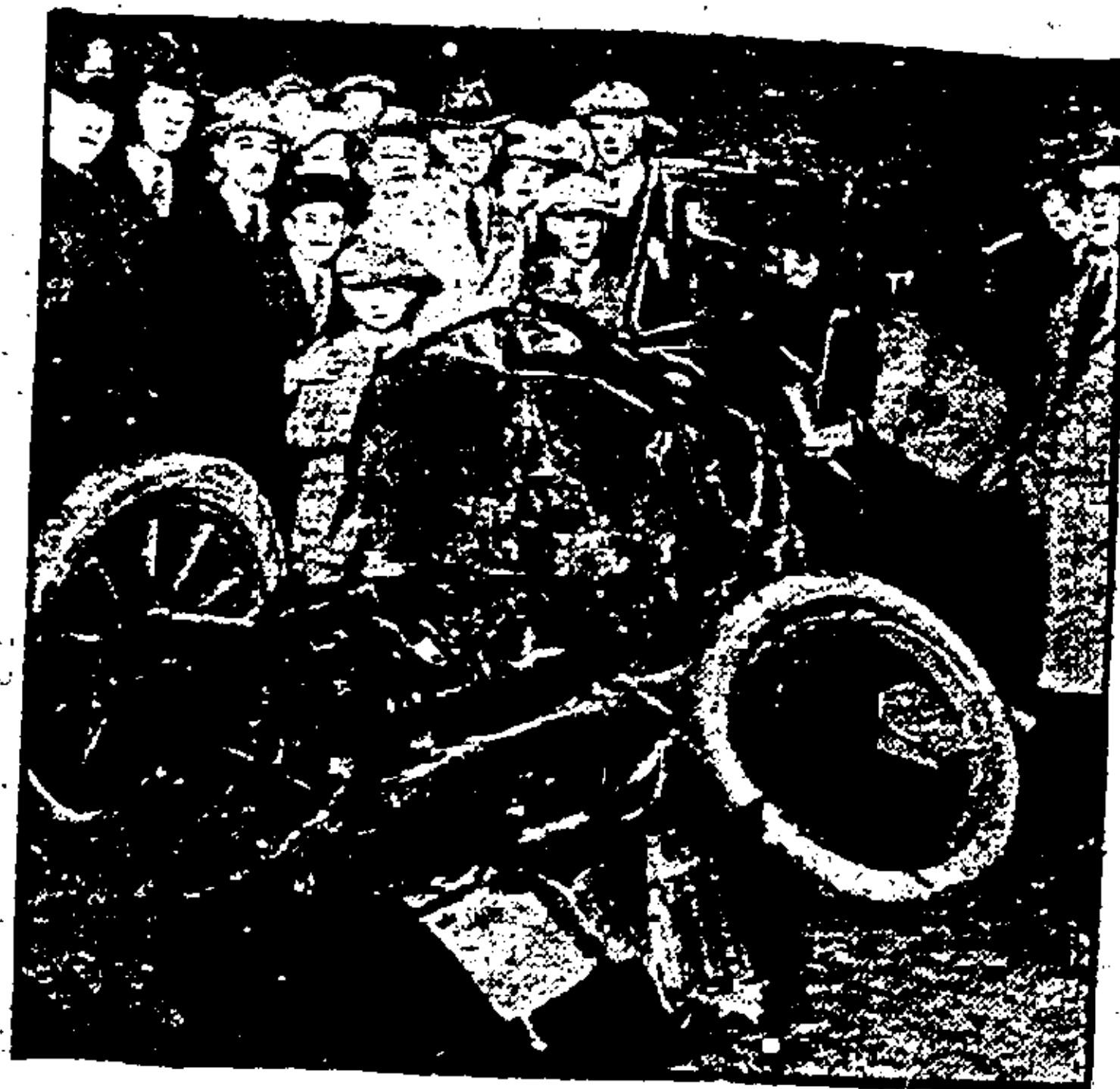
The four children of Bernard MacFadden, publisher and physical culture exponent.



The above mentioned aviators being greeted by Major, H. A. Arnold, commander of Rockwell Field at San Diego, Calif., at the end of their twenty-seven hour non-stop transcontinental flight. Feminine admirers showered them with flowers.



Mollie Ellis, the 17 year old girl who some time ago was kidnapped by natives in India.



What happened after taking a chance racing past a tram car in Chicago—One of the passengers in this car was killed.



Will Hongkong wooden building enthusiasts note what happened to this home in America? A tornado tore it from its foundation and turned it partly around. A nurse was dressing the baby when it happened but both escaped uninjured.



Up in the air and going strong! L. B. Minsky, Stanford university broad jumper.



This baboon in the London Zoo has been christened King Tut. There's a reason.

HONGKONG'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 8)

of them I mean. I do not say that some of them may not manage to pay the rents in the houses opposite Palermo Buildings, but at all events there is a certain limit to the accommodation there. The Beaconsfield flats are not, very well adapted to residential purposes—certainly not so much as Bellicia Terrace—and are the only flats that can be considered in any way cheap. The Jordan Road flats and the flats opposite Orient Buildings cannot be considered as at all within the means of the tenants.

Rent an Important Factor.
I expect, Sir, that by and by we shall be told that there are numbers of flats in Kowloon that are unoccupied. That is no real answer to the matter at all. It is quite true you may be able to get a flat at Kowloon, but after all the question of rent must, in the case of persons of limited means, form a very important factor. Even those premises which some of the tenants are willing to go into will involve a considerable addition to their rent. I should like to draw the attention of this Council to the somewhat remarkable difference in language between the language of section 4 (1) (c) and of (f) of the Rents Ordinance 1922. In the case of 4 (1) (c) where the tenant requires the premises for his own occupation for himself or his family or any person bona fide residing with him he cannot turn the tenant out unless he shows that alternative accommodation reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects is available. In section 4 (1) (f) there is nothing of that sort at all. There the tenant simply has three months' notice to quit given to him and he is left apparently to fend for himself regardless of whether alternative premises are suitable in all respects and also regardless altogether of the fact whether they are reasonably equivalent as regards rent.

A Really Hard Case.
Therefore, Sir, there can be no doubt that the case of these tenants—I refer to Chinese and Portuguese—is a really hard one. It so happens, absolutely without any fault of their own, that their particular premises happen to have been picked upon by some wealthy purchaser who has taken it into his head that he would like to go in for a scheme of reconstruction. These people only desire to be left where they are and to continue to pay their rent. And I do submit, Sir, most earnestly that their case deserves every attention from the hands of this Government. As I said that now I am quite aware that the Acting Colonial Secretary is doing his best in the matter, but I think it is time that some alteration of the law should be made to prevent these hardships from being legalised in the future. And it is with that end in view that I shall move a new clause to be inserted after clause 6, of which I have handed a copy to Your Excellency. I shall move the amendment that the following new clause be inserted, after clause 6—

Section 4 of the principal Ordinance is hereby amended—
(1) by the insertion after subsection (1) thereof of the following subsection, to be numbered (2). (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of this section a Committee of three persons, appointed by the Governor in Council, may, in its absolute discretion, postpone the operation of the notice to quit and also the demolition and reconstruction of domestic tenements (in cases in which plans for the reconstruction have not been received by the Building Authority on or before the 14th day of June, 1923) from time to time for a period not exceeding 18 months in all from the date of the receipt of such plans by the Building Authority.

All plans for the demolition or reconstruction of domestic tenements which are received by the Building Authority after the said date shall be referred by the Building Authority to the said Committee.

(2) By renumbering sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) respectively, (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) respectively.

Protection Against Eviction.

I think there can be no doubt, Sir, that this revision of the law is required in order to protect tenants from being arbitrarily turned out. I should have liked, myself, to have made that revision even more wide. I should like in the Rents Bill to have substituted the word "approved" for the word "received" and in the second clause instead of "are received" to have substituted "not being approved," and instead of "after" have substituted the words "prior to." But, Sir, in these matters it is desirable to have unanimity among the Unofficial members. The matter has been threshed out and for the sake of unanimity I am simply moving what I consider the less strong clause, and indeed I may say quite frankly the less advisable clause. At all events this clause, even in the shape in which I propose to move it, will have, I am persuaded, a good effect in regard to reconstructions. It will give the Government a Committee to refer to, which will have power to postpone reconstruction from time to time for a period not exceeding 18 months in all. Of course, 18 months is put as a maximum period, but it by no means follows that the Committee would recommend any such long period as that. It is only put in by way of protection as a maximum period. I think it is certainly advisable that in any legislation which the Government is now making they should protect the tenants in this way from the operation of the notice to quit, and also that there should be a Committee able to postpone demolition and reconstruction of premises within their discretion.

A Monstrous Thing.

It seems to me a monstrous thing that these unfortunate tenants without any fault of their own should be turned out in the way I have described. And, Sir, may I point out that this clause is really to carry out one of the fundamentals expressed in the original Objects and Reasons of the 1921 Bill, that existing occupiers shall not be turned out as long as they are willing to pay the rent. Subsection 3 of section 4 of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, does give a certain power of suspension of turning out, but unfortunately it gives it at such a late stage as to be practically of little use to the tenant who, of course has to make his arrangements for new premises at a very greatly increased rent.

No New Principle.

Hon. Mr. Pollock having read the subsection referred to, proceeded—
In asking the Government to accede to the amendment which I shall move in Committee I am not asking them to adopt an entirely new principle, because the principle of postponement of delivery of possession is recognised by subsection 3 of subsection 4 of the Rents Ordinance 1922. Unfortunately, it is recognised at so late a stage—at a stage when judgment has been recovered against the unfortunate tenant—that practically it is of very little use. It is necessary, I submit, for somebody like a Committee of three persons to have the power at an earlier stage to intervene in the interests of the tenants.

Second Amendment.

Now, Sir, I come to the second amendment, which it is proposed to move in Committee, that is, that clause 9 of the Bill be amended as follows:

(1) By substituting "actions" for "section is" in the first line thereof; and
(2) By inserting at the end of clause 9 the following:

29. Every lessor who demands or receives more than the standard rent for any domestic tenement shall unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he acted bona fide, be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

I submit that that clause is a very useful and a very necessary one. I would remind the Council that a lessor includes not merely the first landlord but the principal tenant of premises or the lessor of a floor or even the lessor of two or three cubicles; the lessor of any portion of the building from the whole building down to a bedspace, and that person it is proposed to make liable to a penalty if he demands or receives more than the standard rent for any domestic tenement, which I have explained includes every kind of lessor and every kind of division or sub-division

of a domestic tenement. It makes the lessor liable to a penalty for demanding or receiving more than his due under this Ordinance. What, Sir, can be fairer than to subject a man to a penalty under the Ordinance for demanding more than the standard rent? What sympathy can possibly be extended to anybody who says to a tenant—who perhaps has been a tenant for some years—"I am going to raise your rent?" The tenant objects that he is a poor man and cannot pay more and is told, "Well, if you do not want to pay more, there is someone round the corner who will pay it." What is the position of the lessor under the law as it stands at present? Although the law says he cannot receive more than the standard rent, he can bluff more rent out of the old tenant or get more rent from the new. He knows that he has no right to demand more rent, but yet he bluffs it out because it is a safe proposition to do so. There is absolutely no penalty. If the bluff comes off he gets so much more rent, but if it does not come off, he gets off scot free without any penalty. Surely, Sir, that is not just, and it is with a view to remedying an injustice like that that we consider this clause should be put in.

An Erroneous Idea.

It is to be hoped, Sir, that when this clause is inserted, as we trust that it will be, it will be made widely known by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and that the tenants who have this kind of bluff thrust upon them—of demanding higher rent as a penalty of their leaving the premises—will go to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and that he will then put the proper machinery in motion to prosecute any such cases. It is useful also from another point of view, and that is for emphasising this question of standard rent. I think it would be a very good thing if we widely published in this Colony, in Chinese as well as in English, the definition of standard rent as it appears in 2 (f) of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, because it certainly is not understood that a tenant of an old building need only pay the rate at which the premises were let on the 31st December, 1920.

The idea seems to prevail in circles which one would expect to be better informed, that if the landlord can only get the old tenant out and get a new tenant in, in some mysterious way the landlord is free of the restrictions of the Rents Ordinance. There cannot be a more erroneous opinion than that. In the case of an old building any tenant, whether old or new, has the same right only to be charged the standard rent; and I think it is a pity, Sir, that that is not more widely understood than it is at the present moment. I have been very much struck, as Chairman of the Housing Commission, in finding out that people are extraordinarily ignorant of the protection accorded to them by the Rents Ordinance, even as it stands at present in their favour.

Fair Rents Board.

There is another subject, Sir, which I should like to refer to, and that is the question of the establishment of a Fair Rents Board. In connection with this subject I should like to point out that as regards new buildings, which have had an occupation certificate granted since the passing of the Rents Ordinance, they are entirely outside the Rents Ordinance. That was pointed out by the learned Attorney General in the first reading of the 1921 Bill, when he said, on page 79 of *Hansard*: "Such new buildings will be entirely free from the restrictions of the Ordinance and the owners will be entitled to charge whatever rents they can obtain." Therefore, as regards new buildings which have received occupation certificates since July 1921, it is quite clear that the Government have definitely taken up that position. Then comes the question of new buildings to be built in the future. What is to be done with regard to them? Well, Sir, this question has engaged my earnest attention, and I must confess that, in view of the extreme need which exists for new buildings being erected on fresh sites, it might be a doubtful policy for the Government to create a Fair Rents Board for such new buildings. It might create a certain check upon what undoubtedly is the main thing which the Government wishes to accomplish, and that is the production of new buildings upon sites which have not been previously built upon.

With regard to reconstructed buildings, I think there are considerable difficulties in the way of the establishment of a Fair Rents Board. One of the difficulties is that I see that if the return is to be eight per cent upon the total outlay we might possibly in

these buildings find that the fair rent amounted to rather a staggeringly high figure. I am afraid that some tenants are disposed to interpret fair rent as amounting to a low rent or fair to the pocket of the tenant. Of course it has no meaning of that sort in ordinary parlance. If you are going to have a Fair Rents Board you would have to have a Board which would assess the rent as being fair all round. It would have to be fair, amongst other things, from the point of view of the outlay which the landlord had expended, first of all in buying premises, and secondly, in reconstructing the buildings at the high prices which prevail at the present time. Therefore, I must confess, Sir, although I have taken a great deal of trouble considering this point, that I think it would be a doubtful policy if a Fair Rents Board were established and I have only come to that conclusion with the very greatest reluctance, because my sympathy in this matter is entirely on the side of the tenant.

Another Difficulty.

Another kind of difficulty, perhaps, which might be created by a Fair Rents Board, if established, is that you might cause a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the mind of a landlord of an old building who wished to reconstruct. You might have all sorts of inequalities. Of course, if you were to adopt the suggestion I have seen given of making the fair rent of reconstructed buildings the same as the rent of any other building in the same block, that would be a very simple rule of thumb to go by, but it would hardly give an equitable return to the person reconstructing his building. I thought perhaps, as I have considered this matter at some length, it would interest the Council to hear my views on that point. I must apologise for having taken up so much of the time of the Council.

HON. MR. KOTEWALL'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Kotewall, said: Sir,—During the last fortnight my Chinese colleagues and I have received numerous communications from Chinese property-owners and tenants in regard to the working of the Rents Ordinance, the former mainly complaining that the measure has wrought hardship on a large number of good landlords, and the latter urging more stringent provisions for their own protection. I need not trouble the Council by repeating what these people call each other. As regards the suggestions embodied in these communications my Chinese colleagues and I have brought to the notice of the Government, through the Honourable Secretary for Chinese Affairs, such of them as appeared to us to be worthy of consideration; and I have also seen the Honourable Attorney General about one or two points having a legal aspect. The Hon. Mr. Chau Siu-ki and I have given all the suggestions that have been brought to our notice our careful consideration; and if we are not advocating more amendments than those mentioned by the Honourable Senior Unofficial Member, it is because we realise that the Ordinance is a purely temporary measure, at which it would be undesirable to tinker more than is absolutely necessary.

A Point of Law.

We strongly support the proposed amendment—the first amendment mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Pollock—for giving power to a Committee, to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, to postpone the operation of notices to quit, and the demolition and reconstruction of domestic tenements for a prescribed period. The section which has just been read out by the Hon. Senior Unofficial Member is so framed as will obviate any possible imputation of bad faith on the part of the Government in regard to reconstruction, because it is to affect only future applications therefor. It will also obviate any fear that hardship may be inflicted on some landlords, or that a good opportunity of having old and insanitary houses pulled down and rebuilt would be lost, because the Committee is to be allowed absolute discretion in the exercise of its power. While on this subject of reconstruction, I wish to say that I am deeply indebted to the Honourable Attorney General, to whom I went to seek enlightenment for the opinion that a domestic tenement reconstructed under Section 4, Sub-section 1 (f) of the principal Ordinance is not necessarily a "new building" within the meaning of Section 9, Sub-section 1 of that Ordinance, unless it is in point of fact an entirely new building; and that therefore a building reconstructed under the former Section but not coming within the latter is subject to the Rents Ordinance. Whether the standard rent of such a building would be the rent on the 31st December, 1920, or the rent at which the building was first let after the reconstruction, would probably depend upon whether the reconstructed house was or was not substantially identical with the former house. I have ventured to repeat this important opinion here in order to give wide publicity to a point of law which probably is not generally known to the public.

My Chinese colleagues and I also support the proposed amendment for imposing a penalty upon any lessor who, of *bona fide* intent, demands or receives more than the standard rent. We trust that this amendment will be found acceptable by the Government so as to give a check to the machinations of the unscrupulous landlord and the iniquitous intermediate tenant.

Continuation Necessary.

Turning, now, to the complaints of the landlords, we are aware that the operation of the Ordinance does entail hardship on some, especially on those to whom their rent constitutes their sole source of income; but such a condition of affairs is unavoidable in special legislation of this nature. We can only hope that the demand for houses will soon be met to such an extent as will justify this Council in repealing the measure which, whatever good it may do, does not get to the very root of the evil. But, Sir, while the shortage exists, the continuation of the Ordinance appears to us to be necessary, and we will therefore vote for its extension for another twelve months.

COL. SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary: In view of the numerous points which have been raised, which cover a rather wide field, I would like, before I begin, to express the obligation of the Government to the senior Unofficial member for his investigation of numerous cases of hardship and in exploring all the avenues which might possibly lead to a solution of this most difficult housing and rents question. I would like to add my thanks also. I might also remark, on the excellent work done by the members representing the Chinese community on behalf of their compatriots. The matters most immediately before this Council are petitions from the tenants of Bellicia Terrace and the residents of Rutter Street, to which I will refer later. Regarding Bellicia Terrace, there are forty-two families, numbering about 200 souls, housed in the 27 buildings of these three terraces, and it undoubtedly is, as the senior Unofficial member has said, a very great hardship that this sheltered self-contained community should be evicted at such short notice; but it must be remembered that owing to the generosity of the Bellicia family over a long period of years, their rents have not been appreciably increased, while during the same period their salaries, and consequently their rent-paying capacity, have been considerably augmented, with the result that they are now in a much more favourable position than the neighbours who surround them. The matter came to my attention some time before the petition reached me. On the very morning on which I received it I got the option of 34 flats at West Point—two modern flats of a European style. I had not seen them at the time, but I sent the committee of the tenants to investigate and they reported that they were not suitable, partly on account of the sanitary arrangements, and partly on account of danger from fire, being in a Chinese locality. I went down personally and looked at them.

Two Flats in One.

The rent was \$45 for a two-roomed flat, but by putting two flats into one they would get a four-roomed flat for \$90. I agreed with the tenants that they were not suitable. At the same time the Bellicia Terrace houses struck me as being in the very last stage of decay, literally tumbling to bits. I invited the assistance of Mr. J. M. Alves, who rendered me very great assistance in this matter, and we went over together to Kowloon and visited blocks containing altogether some 130 new flats, and I also visited the new hotel. When I returned I sent for various landlords, including the landlord of the hotel, and got the option on a number of buildings at rentals varying from \$70 to \$150. I consulted the owners of Bellicia Terrace, who met me more than half way and have been most considerate, and we put

these facts before the tenants. At the same time I got in touch with Bishop Pozzani, who put at my disposal ten flats for those tenants in Robinson Road which will be ready at the end of the year. With regard to the senior Unofficial member's reference to Palermo Buildings, the landlord very kindly reduced the rents from \$80 to \$50, and I put this offer to the tenants; but they came to me with a refusal to take the ground floors because they were tiled. I hope I may put give offence when I say that the attitude of some of these tenants—by no means the majority of them—but the attitude of some of them is in accordance with Mr. Micanber's maxim of "waiting for something to turn up," rather than with the more strenuous proverb that "God helps those who help themselves." I am not a house agent, but I am satisfied that satisfactory arrangements will eventually be made for getting all these people into new homes. With regard to the Senior Unofficial member's remarks about the Beaconsfield Arcade property, I may mention that these flats have been and are tenanted by Sanitary Inspectors and other Europeans in the Government service. Some of them have been there a considerable time.

The European Aspect.

Now, coming to the European aspect of the question, I have been directly approached by one family, and in that case I was able to arrange with the landlord for them to be put into another tenement. Various references were made relating to persons employed in the Naval Yard. That is an Admiralty affair, and all I need say is that these men have a house allowance which adequately meets the rent of available flats in Kowloon. I have also been approached regarding two private hotels—"Kingsclere" and a private boarding house, consisting of four houses in MacDonnell Road. It is proposed to put 25 houses on the Kingsclere site, and to substitute for two houses of the boarding house and one other independent house in MacDonnell Road, eight or ten houses. I am afraid I could do nothing in this case except to talk of blocks of flats in Kowloon, and I was met by various objections more or less valid—rather more valid than less. I also suggested taking the new hotel on which I had at the time an option, and I now repeat that suggestion. Honourable members have, no doubt, seen an advertisement in the papers, and I suggest that those having experience of European hotel management, might get together and rent this building as a boarding house for European occupation—by those persons, who may be evicted from their present tenements.

European Reservations.

But the root of the matter goes deeper than that. It goes right down to the question of European reservations. I do not propose to deal with this somewhat thorny subject except from the aspect of the economic pressure which is gradually driving Europeans out of the districts in which they have lived for many years. A number of persons have been persistently crying "stinking fish" against the Government, and some of those who have cried loudest have the least cause to do so. It may interest honourable members to know that a year or two ago the Government initiated a proposal to make a European reservation in the large area round the lower part of Peak Road. It was essential, of course, that the owners of houses in that district should agree that the houses should only be let or sold to Europeans. Many conferences took place, and most of the owners accepted the proposal. Some stood out saying "No, we want a free market for our houses. We want to know certainly that we, shall have a sale when we leave the Colony and are ready to go home after ten or fifteen years. We may be unable to find a buyer with this 'restricted market' that they could not come in unless everybody agreed. Fairly recently a sale in this area has put the final nail in the coffin of the scheme.

The Story of Abraham.

Quite recently a number of persons have approached me on this subject of a European reservation, but there has always been the objection that while they are willing to rent they are not prepared to build for the reason that when leaving the Colony they will not find a well-known resident ready to buy. I reminded him of a story of Abraham when the Angel announced to him the intended destruction of Sodom: "I will not destroy the city if ten persons can be found," I said, "Find me ten." Or, I will reduce it: Find me five who will build houses in this reservation and I am sure the Government will meet them more than half way." He went out and has not returned.

A Petition.

Now there is no racial question in all this. We are prepared to make a similar proposition to any community which may wish to live separately among its own kind and kin. We have in fact recently leased, without auction, to Chinese an area on which they propose to build fifty houses for the permanent residence of members of the Chinese community.

I now come to the case presented to us by the Chinese. I will read a portion of the Petition from the Hongkong Tenants' Protective Society, which has 4,000 subscribing members representing, approximately, 40,000 members of families. The petitioners say:—

"3.—A great number of cases have occurred in which tenants have been forced to vacate possession of their tenancies under Section 4 (1) (f) of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, which allows the ejectment of tenants in cases in which the landlord intends to rebuild domestic tenements so as to make them new buildings within the meaning of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1923, and it has been subsequently ascertained that possession has not been obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

In these cases the deterrent contained in Section 20 has been insufficient to prevent the evil while the tenants have lost all protection granted by the Ordinance.

4.—Your Petitioners further desire to call the attention of the several Members of the Legislative Council to the case of the persons now housed in 26 domestic tenements situated 13 in Upper Rutter Street and 13 in Lower Rutter Street. These houses are about to be pulled down by the landlords and approximately 2,000 persons will be dispossessed, mostly employed as conservancy coolies. It is feared that these persons who discharge a necessary service will not be able to find other suitable accommodation and will be unable to continue their work satisfactorily.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the several members of the Legislative Council will be pleased:—

(1) To consider an amendment to the Rents Ordinance, 1922, with a view to making provision for the protection of tenants wrongfully dispossessed, by adding to Section 20 of the Rents Ordinance the words:

"And the Magistrate may order the lessor to allow the lessee possession of such domestic tenement."

(2) To consider measures for the relief of persons employed in necessary duties.

And your Petitioners will ever pray &c.

Dated the 14th day of June, 1923.

Mak Lai Chi,

President.

Wong Kam Ying,

Vice-President.

The Conservancy Coolies.

I may say I have been over all these properties which are to be demolished. The case of the Conservancy coolies is being dealt with by the Government who is making arrangements to house them in temporary quarters on a large piece of ground. Among other cases quoted is that of McGregor Street. That is the first which came immediately to the notice of the Government. 900 persons are being dispossessed by reconstruction of these very old and undesirable tenements. The Government considered the case and was satisfied that reconstruction was necessary and desirable. Efforts were made to transport the tenants to Shamshipo and the question of housing them in makeshifts was considered, but it disappeared. I can state from personal investigation that the Rutter Street property which is to be demolished is a most undesirable property, and the Building Ordinance Officer, who accompanied me said he would be thankful to see it come down.

Houses Under Construction.

This Colony has a striking capacity of absorbing Chinese, as has been exemplified time and again in times of unusual activity. Now this results in most undesirable

(Continued on Page 10)

HONGKONG'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 9.)

able overcrowding and for the purposes of the present argument I merely state the fact that homeless people do find accommodation somehow. I have a list of a considerable number of empty tenements with which I will not trouble comparable members, but they may be interested in the figures relating to tenements under construction. Between the 1st of January and the 31st of May, 51 European and 321 Chinese houses were certified for occupation. The European houses consisted of 162 and the Chinese of 997 storeys. Between now and four months time there will be 29 new European houses; 374 European flats and 472 Chinese houses, containing 1,594 storeys. And there is also the new hotel of some 90 rooms in Kowloon. As against that the number of houses which have been or are to be demolished, is 417. Therefore, it will be seen that there is a building in excess of what is disappearing. It takes only some six months to pull down and reconstruct these Chinese tenements, so the hardship does not last for a very long period.

Rat-Infested Slums.

The question is to be looked at from a wider point of view than the individual tenant. In the great plague year of 1904, we paid the penalty of our evil rat-infested slums, and Sir William Robinson wrote: "The remedy, as your Lordship will see, is a very drastic one. It may result in the destruction and re-building of one-tenth part of Hongkong. It will necessitate the extension in every direction of houses fitted for Chinese occupation on improved sanitary principles." Since that day we have had a Public Health and Building Ordinance which, with all its imperfections, is a great advance on the conditions of those days, and the condition of the town is much more satisfactory. But we still have most undesirable slums. I have been over all these that have been named in this connection, and I am speaking from experience, when I say that honourable members would, if they saw them, be struck with amazement that the Colony is not swept from end to end every year by disease. In 1918 we had the cerebro spinal meningitis epidemic, and after the Orlinsky report, the Government had in contemplation the demolition and reconstruction of large areas in the heart of the Chinese quarter, but considered it more expedient to concentrate on the opening out and development of suburbs and the improvement of communications with the intention that sufficient accommodation should be available to put a stop to the congestion in the city. Now, suddenly, we have our opportunity.

The Colony's Opportunity.

The unrest in China has poured a flood of Chinese capital into this place, and a large part of it is being used by private enterprise on its own initiative to do this very work which should have been done long ago. Year in and year out we have had preached to us the absolute necessity of removing this slum property. Now, not only are others doing it for us, but we are seizing the opportunity of widening streets and getting more open spaces and effecting other improvements which are long overdue. Of course the landlords are not doing this from philanthropic motives, but I do think it is not true to make a general assertion that their guiding incentive is the evasion of the Rents Ordinance. There was one distinct case in February last, which unfortunately I did not hear of at the time, in which the landlord had rebuilt, solely for the purpose of evading the Ordinance. There was one other case mentioned by the Senior Unofficial member Mr. A. G. Stephens, in which, apparently, the same object was in view. I sent for the architect and I think that nothing more will be heard of the matter. These are the only cases.

Provision of Open Spaces.

Well gentlemen, "one swallow does not make a summer" and one doubtful act on the part of a landlord is not necessarily a reason for legislating generally against all landlords. In all other cases the Building Officer assures me that he is satisfied that there will be more legitimate accommodation of building in almost every case. I will quote his words "In all other cases houses built prior to 1903 are

affected, most of them being in one or two blocks. In most cases additional storeys are to be provided, but in some cases—13 houses in Butter Street, 13 houses in Upper Butler Street and 13 houses in McGregor Street—the accommodation will be reduced owing to the provision of open spaces. This provision of open spaces is what we desire. Supposing a committee was set up, as has been suggested by the Senior Unofficial member, what standard could it adopt other than the standard of more accommodation and an improved type of house? You have to put in the balance on the one side a large number of very much improved dwellings housing more people, legitimately housed, and on the other a great temporary inconvenience to many tenants and I admit, a very great hardship to business men. But supposing we had adopted this policy when the Rents Ordinance first came into operation, we should not probably have, as we have now, the fine Bank of China Building in Queen's Road, or the Asiatic Petroleum Building or the large structures in Pedder Street in which the Senior Chinese member is interested, because these buildings did dispossess a number of business people who could find no other accommodation, and therefore lost their livelihood.

Vague Allegations.

Allegations, somewhat vague in character, have been made regarding the capacity of landlords and there has been a suggestion that a Fair Rents Board should be created to curb their extortions. I could tell tales of tenants who have submitted their flats on the fiction of getting their furniture, which would put the tales regarding the landlord into the shade. But with regard to this rental question I think there has been great exaggeration. The Government has had in contemplation a scheme for building a large number of bungalows, semi-detached, along the railway line in Kowloon. The idea was that these temporary bungalows should be of the simplest construction with wooden roofs covered with Macintosh roofing and no foundations except enough to keep them standing against typhoons. Without allowing for amortisation, repairs and upkeep and 5 per cent. on the investment minimum rental works out at \$130 a month. I will read from the estimate: "This is the minimum rental which could be charged, notwithstanding the fact that the land would be leased for a period of ten years with an option for extension. No provision has been made for vacancies, and consequently it is doubtful whether a lower rental than \$130 could be charged. This merely proves that blocks of residential flats are necessary with a view of obtaining cheap accommodation and that cheaply constructed bungalows will not meet the case." These houses were as cheap and small as they could be, occupying 1,100 square feet and containing two bedrooms, one sitting room, one bathroom and small servants' quarters. The cost for a quantity of 400 was suggested, was estimated that \$8,000 each.

The Honorable Senior Unofficial member mentioned the flats built by the Italian Mission in Robinson Road pointing out that they were too expensive for the residents threatened with eviction from Bellios Terrace. These buildings have been put up under the Government Loan Scheme and I am satisfied that the return on the cost of the building alone will not be more than six per cent., and if the value of the land is added the return will not be more than three, or three and a half per cent.

Government's Novel Scheme for Kowloon.

In a rapidly growing commercial community like Hongkong, rising values must result in the building over of the vacant spaces in the centre of the town. The same thing has happened in other cities. In London our grandfathers lived over their offices in the City and their grandsons are now in distant suburbs. St. Martin's which was formerly in the Fields, is now in a crowded district adjacent to Trafalgar Square. If the Council will excuse me in a digression for a moment, I may mention that the Town Planning Committee has laid out a very large residential area along the Kowloon foothills and the Government has initiated a new scheme which has been accepted by certain capitalists. The whole difficulty has been the sale

of land. If we sell by auction, in boom times, prices are exaggerated. If we don't sell by auction the Government lays itself open to charges of bad faith by disappointed applicants. Also, if land is sold below its market value there is nothing to prevent the purchaser selling it the next day. In this new scheme the Government will give land anywhere in the colony (without charge on a forty years' lease). The Government and the lessee will by agreement, before operations commence fix the value of that land. Suppose, for example, it is a plot of 50,000 feet at \$2 a foot, you agree before you start that that land is worth \$100,000. There will be imposed a building covenant according to the locality and in some cases there will be a restriction as to the type of tenant. When these buildings are completed the lessee is allowed at any time that the value of the land is doubled, to sell the whole property, as it stands, in the open market on the ordinary 75 years renewable lease. The price realised goes firstly to pay back the cost of the buildings, and the proceeds are divided equally between the Government and the lessee, who has had the enterprise to put his money into the concern. The Government is assured that it gets back at least the original value fixed upon the land and here comes the important point of the arrangement from the point of view of the housing question—the lessee, directly he has sold, must take his original capital and re-invest it in a similar operation. Therefore, as long as the demand is so much in excess of the supply as to cause land to double its value the lessee will go on building and selling with the result that new buildings will always be coming into being. While the original lease for forty years is running the lessee can only charge a sufficient net rental to bring in eight per cent., and pay all expenses including a sinking fund and insurance and repairs; but there will be no charge in the rent in respect of the value of the land.

Point for Serious Consideration.

The Senior Unofficial Member has asked the Council to put a brake upon the enterprise of persons, who are willing to give us new houses for old. The Government does not propose to use the Official majority to thwart the wishes of the Unofficial members in the matter, but I would ask them to give very serious consideration to the question whether the proposed remedy will not aggravate the case. The only criterion upon which you can base your decision is the true interests of the community as a whole and I am sure we all have that at heart. I think if this policy is adopted, housing will be checked. We can hardly revoke it until there is obviously sufficient accommodation to take in persons who may be dispossessed, and obviously, also, at the same time, their capital will no longer be available for further enterprises.

A Warning.

I think this Council will be well advised to take warning by the example of other places where Government interference in economic laws of supply and demand as regards the housing question has not had the happiest results. You cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs, and I suggest that it is best to get this painful process over as expeditiously as possible, by encouraging every form of building activity whether in new houses or in reconstruction; provided that the accommodation (I am speaking particularly of Chinese tenement houses) is increased and the type is improved. When conditions in China return to their normal state—as assuredly they will—trade will revive, capital will flow back into its accustomed channels, a large number of our refugees will return to their homes, and I hope the Senior Unofficial member will be amongst the first—when that happy state of things arrives—to congratulate the Government on a vastly improved city in which landlords will be vying to induce tenants within their doors. (Applause.)

With regard to the second amendment as to *maia fide* action on the part of the landlord in demanding more than his lawful rent, I will leave this to the Committee stage. I may, however, refer to Section 16 of the Rents Ordinance which says:—

"(1) No person shall, as a condition or pretended condition of the grant, renewal, or continuance, by himself, or by any other person of a tenancy of any domes-

tic tenement demand payment of any sum of money whatsoever in addition to the rent."

No Nursing Tenants.

It is not for us to nurse the tenants in all their comings in and goings out, and I propose to ask the Attorney General whether this does not cover the matter.

There is one further matter to which I will draw attention namely, the statement of the Senior Unofficial member as to Chinese sleeping in the street. I think if this got abroad, and especially if it got to Parliament at Home, it would create a very wrong impression. Those who have had experience of this town at night, or have had anything to do with the Police, will support me—and I am sure the Chinese members will agree—when I say that in the hot weather a very large proportion of the people living in the streets because of the heat within doors. In wet weather you may see them with little tents. Sleeping in the street has no connection whatever with this housing question.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall: I would like to bear out the comment just made by the Colonial Secretary. It struck me whilst the Senior Unofficial member was speaking that his remarks were somewhat over stated.

Second Reading Carried.

H.E. the Governor: I defer any remarks I propose to make until we come to consider individual amendments in committee. There are only two things I should like to say at this stage: the first is I sincerely trust that this will be the last time the Council will be called upon to extend the operation of the Rents Ordinance; the other is that I should like the Council to understand the immense amount of work which the Colonial Secretary has been personally putting into this matter for weeks past. (Applause.)

The second reading was then carried. The Attorney General moved that Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Committee Stage.

In moving the proposed new clause of which he had spoken the Hon. Mr. Pollock said: I should like to say with regard to what has fallen from the Acting Colonial Secretary that, first of all, I am satisfied that it is desirable to have some body which can be referred to as a committee in this question of reconstruction, and that for the reasons I have given in my speech on the second reading, I quite appreciate the extraordinary efforts of the Colonial Secretary re housing of tenants. But it is desirable that it should come before a regularly constituted body and that there should be a body which has a certain legal status. The Colonial Secretary, in his position, carries a great deal of prestige and influence, but I think it is desirable that there should be some body which by law has power to put a certain check on reconstruction, until satisfactory measures have been taken for the rehousing of tenants. That is the reason I press for this clause. With regard to Bellios Terrace, I got the Building Ordinance. Officer's report on various properties. Though he says that these premises are "old" he does not put the "cross" against them which denotes dilapidation.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H.E. the Governor: I should like to say at this stage that I propose to leave to the unfettered discretion of the Council to adopt this amendment if they wish. I desire once more to emphasize that I hope this Ordinance is about to come to an end, at the end of twelve months from now; and I think it is a mistake to tinker with a temporary Ordinance and thus lead people to believe it is more likely to be renewed than is the case. The second reason is that I feel—however reasonable it may be—the adoption of the clause may tend to prevent people reconstructing in cases where it is manifestly desirable reconstruction should take place. When a man is just wavering on the point whether he shall or shall not destroy insanitary premises—really insanitary I mean—he may be determined not to do so by this clause. He will not submit all his plans to the consideration of two bodies. The Building Authority is a very hard worked department and unquestionably requires a little time to examine plans. The suggested Committee might be another body of busy men and the time devoted to the examination of plans would be naturally increased. Government departments are blamed for delay

and it is possible that the virus of the delay would spread from the Government body to the new committee.

Desirable Reconstruction.

At the present time we are getting a large amount of desirable reconstruction done at the expense of the landlord. If it is not done by him it is probably only a question of time before it is necessary to do it at public expense. Now, everybody seems to have money to spare: they are ready to spend it in reconstructed buildings because, owing to various circumstances, including revolutions in China, remunerative employment of capital in China is difficult to find. When that condition of affairs passes away and people have other uses for their money it is unlikely they will be content with the six or seven per cent. they can get out of reconstructed tenements. When that time comes they will put off the construction as long as their houses will hold together. I must confess I should be reluctant to be a member of the proposed committee unless I was an architect or an engineer, because if the Committee refuses permission to reconstruct and there was a serious disaster—supposing Bellios Terrace were to collapse upon its inmates—I feel that the Committee which refused to allow it to be reconstructed would find their consciences and their reputations suffer as the result. However, as I say, if the Council considers that this clause should form part of the Ordinance I am perfectly content to leave it to their decision. There is one other point. It is proposed that the committee should have discretion to postpone reconstruction for as long as eighteen months. If the Ordinance is only to last for twelve months it is undesirable to have a longer period named in the measure itself. The position would be that the Committee would have power to exercise jurisdiction under the Ordinance six months after the Ordinance had expired. His Excellency suggested the substitution of the figures 12 for 15 in the Amendment.

Vote Challenged.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock accepted the suggestion and the amendment was then put. H.E. the Governor: I think the "No's" have it. The Hon. Mr. Pollock called for a division, and the votes were recorded as follows: For—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephens, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. Chau Siu-ki. Against—The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, the Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Education, the Director of Public Works. The amendment was therefore lost by eight votes to five.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock made an observation which was not clearly heard from the Press table to the effect that the Unofficial Members would obviously not vote in favour of the amendment after the very strong expression of opinion which H.E. the Governor had given against it. It did not amount to free voting but was a manoeuvre to defeat the Unofficial minority and he did not consider it fair.

H.E. the Governor: In case there was any misunderstanding, I hope no Official member considered that anything I said bound him to vote in any other way than his own judgment dictated. Several Unofficial Members: Quite clear. The Hon. Mr. Pollock repeated the observation as to the effect upon the judgments of Official members of a strong expression of opinion in one direction by H.E. the Governor.

H.E. the Governor: I should be sorry to suppose that members of the Public Service were quite so invertebrate. H. E. Amazed. On an observation by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, who was still very "distinctly heard," that the result was "bound to follow," H.E. the Governor said: I must really dissent and object to the phrase used. If anybody considers that I am endeavouring to jockey the Unofficial members into the belief that I have influenced the Official members when I have not, I beg to repudiate the suggestion. Official members have the right to express their opinion and to hold

the opinions they express. Unless they are directly instructed by me that a measure is a Government one which they must support, they are free to vote in accordance with their own convictions. I must confess, Mr. Pollock, that I am amazed that you should suggest that I should be responsible for a manoeuvre as you have defined it.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: All I wished to say was that putting it to the vote of the Officials after your Excellency has expressed yourself strongly in a certain direction, is not really leaving it to the unfettered decision of the Council. H.E. the Governor: Council will proceed with the discussion of the Ordinance.

Amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock mentioned an amendment to Clause 7 suggested by the Tenants' Association. It was to the effect that "the Magistrate may order the lessee to allow the lessee possession of such domestic tenement."

The Attorney General remarked that after a house had been rebuilt it might be difficult for a former tenant to find the corresponding part in the new house corresponding to the portion he had occupied.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall considered that the amendment was not worth pressing, and it was dropped.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock moved the second amendment of which he had given notice.

H.E. the Governor suggested that it would be difficult to apply the amendment to the case of a man who wanted sleeping space for a week-end, who would not know anything about the standard rent.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: It might be difficult with regard to a bed space, but there are other parts of the house in regard to which it would not be difficult.

H.E. the Governor: But if it does apply to the small space it is difficult to get it to work, and it may give opportunities for blackmail.

The Colonial Secretary: Does not Section 17 cover it? Surely that Section is sufficient!

The Attorney General thought the amendment could not do much harm.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: The amendment is taken from a precedent—the Straits Ordinance.

H.E. the Governor: Do you know whether their conditions are similar? I have not the slightest objection to the amendment but it seems to me its practicability is doubtful, and it does seem to offer opportunities for blackmail if certain people like to take advantage of it. Can you see any way of amending the clause which is less open to objection?

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: There certainly should be such a clause. Another Count of Votes. H.E. the Governor: We will leave the matter to the opinion of the Council, and I take care on this occasion to express no opinion myself. On being put to the vote H.E. the Governor said "I think the 'No's' have it."

The Hon. Mr. Pollock claimed a division, when there voted. For—The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephens, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. R. H. F. Fawell, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Officer Commanding the Troops. Against—The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Education, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The amendment was therefore carried by nine votes to four. It was agreed to substitute for Clause 10 of the Bill Section 10 of the principal Ordinance with the substitution of the figures 24 for 23 in the second line thereof.

The Bill then passed through Committee without further amendment and the Council then resumed.

The Attorney General moved and the Colonial Secretary seconded the third reading of the Bill. This was carried and the Bill passed accordingly.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCIAL MINUTES. The Colonial Secretary presided over the Finance Committee, following the Council meeting, when the following votes, with the exception of the first, which was adjourned for further information, were approved:

\$10,000 for Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon, Building, Sexton Quarters, Kowloon, Cemetery.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I am sorry to ask for this to stand over a little longer, if possible. I have been in communication with Mr. Soares, and I am expecting a further communication.

The Chairman: I may mention that this vote was agreed by the Finance Committee when you were away last year, and tenders came in on the 5th June. However, I have no objection to postponement, except that it is rather awkward for the tenders. This new cemetery is at Kowloon in a central ring of hills.

The Hon. Mr. Lang: Objection was taken to the design suggested. Further discussion was postponed.

Empire Exhibition. \$250,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, contribution towards expenses of Hongkong Section of British Empire Exhibition expected to be incurred in 1923.

The Chairman: I read to you at the last meeting a letter from the Chambers of Commerce. You must realise that in voting this money you are binding yourselves to a total expenditure of \$650,000—that is the maximum.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak: This does not represent the cost of the Exhibition Buildings?

The Chairman: This is a preliminary vote. We do not know what money will be required, nor how soon.

\$12,800 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Bridge No. 7.

The Chairman: This is for a bridge over the new main road from Samshui to Kowloon City. The contract estimate was \$61,000, but considerable excavations had to be made and there was a large unexpected amount of rock.

\$16,200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications, (8) Maintenance of Telephone including all Cables.

The Chairman: This includes the cost of cable and use of the Cable Company's ship.

New Nursery. \$4,000 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Forestry, New Territories.

The Chairman: The Kowloon Tong Scheme and its extension Northwards has necessitated the removal of the Government Nursery and this is required for labour in laying out the new nursery and getting the water supply from a distant stream.

\$1,550 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway Special Expenditure, Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Expenses: Additional Machines for Workshops.

The Chairman: This is for a wood planing and other machines. A large number of wagons and carriages are being built and this is urgently needed.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTNING.

Scientist Develops Two Million Volts.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 6.—The greatest amount of energy ever concentrated by human ingenuity, more than ten million horsepower, estimated at approximately 2,000,000 volts of electricity was created, toyed with and then put back in its cradle by a single man, E. P. Peck of Pittsfield. The laboratory demonstration culminated with an electrical storm over a model village built for the purpose, when a tremendous lightning bolt was whipped back and forth at the will of the operator at a small switch.

The object of the experiment was to keep research ahead of development, so that when it is desirable to carry 2,000,000 volts on a wire it can be done. The greatest single amount of voltage at present transmitted is 220,000 volts, which is handled by a power company in California.

TO DESTROY WEEDS.

A novel way of keeping down the weeds that grow in the pathways of a public park is being adopted with great success at Alhambra, California.

The city authorities have equipped a wagon with a pressure tank, a kerosene reservoir, and a small petrol engine to drive a centrifugal blower. From the tanks a mixture of vaporized kerosene and compressed air is delivered through hoses that end in long metal nozzles. The vapor is heated and a blast of hot, and powerful flame continues to pour from the nozzle. This is directed upon the offending weeds, which are scorched up in an instant.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

HONGKONG TO ENGLAND.

From	Due	From	Due
From Hongkong	From Vancouver	From Canada	From England
Empress of Russia	June 14	Emp. of Scotland	July 7
Empress of Australia	June 29	Emp. of Scotland	July 14
Empress of Asia	July 12	Emp. of Scotland	July 21
Empress of Canada	July 26	Emp. of France	Aug. 4
Empress of Russia	Aug. 9	Emp. of Scotland	Aug. 18
		Emp. of Scotland	Sept. 1

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg & Hamburg.

Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic Steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Hongkong Office
Passenger Department Tel. 752 Cables GACANPAC
Freight & Express Tel. 42 Cables NAUTILUS



Reduced Fare to Europe £120-£112.

First Class Throughout.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamers	Tons	Leave H'kong	Steamers	Tons	Leave H'kong
SIRIYA M.	20,000	June 30	TAIYO M.	22,000	July 12
SHINYO M.	22,000	Aug. 31	TAIYO M.	22,000	Aug. 5

1 Calling at Manila. 2 Calling at Dairen. 3 Calling at Keelung.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILLO SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MILENDO, ARICA, & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	July 20
GINYO MARU	18,000	Sept. 5
ANYO MARU	18,000	Oct. 20
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Dec. 4

Will not call at San Francisco.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE

Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Dairen H'kong, B'via, S'rang & S'ourabaya.

PERSTA MARU Keelung Moji, Kobe & Osaka. 20th June.

NEW YORK LINE.

(Freight Only)

VIA JAPAN AND SUEZ.

WOYO MARU

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings apply to:

King's Building. Tel. Central Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

To Los Angeles & San Francisco from Hongkong by Direct Route.

S.S. "Jacov" Due Hongkong 15th June.

G.S.S.B. "Mursa" Due Hongkong 24th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

To Manila, Cebu, Iloilo & Zamboanga.

G.S.S.B. "West Sequana" Due Hongkong 28th June.

To Manila & Singapore.

G.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 12th June.

Omnia Saigon Leaves Hongkong 13th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For full information apply to:

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT, 1st Floor Queen's Building.

General Agent for Japan-China-Philippines.

Indo-China-Straits & Java. G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

S.S. STANLEY

For freight, space and particulars apply to:

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE, INC.

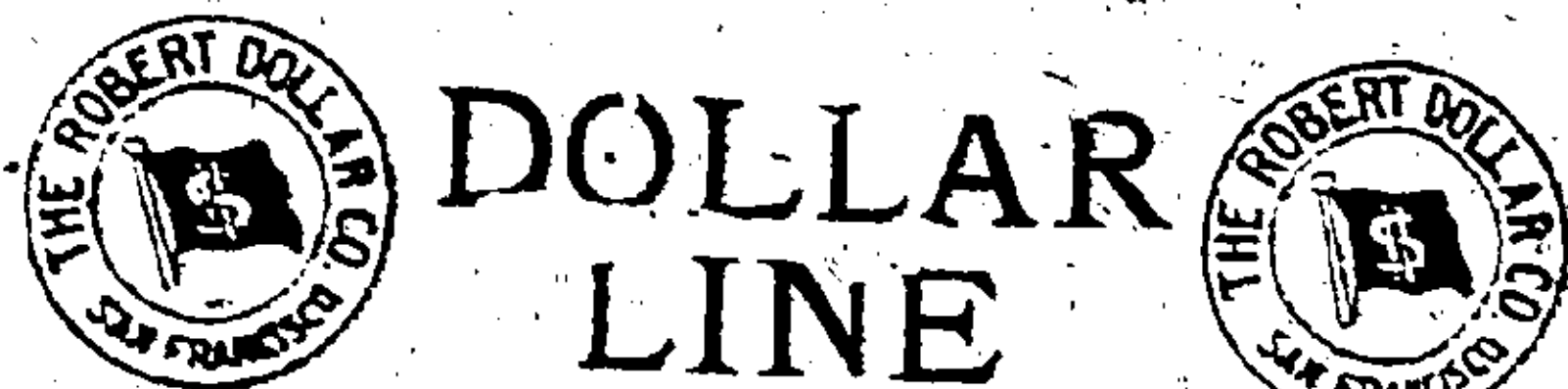
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

AGENTS.

4, Des Voeux Rd., C. H. K. & S. H. K. Bldg. Ground Floor.

Telephone Central 2477 & 2478.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Boston, Baltimore and New York via Panama.
S.S. STUART DOLLAR ... 10th July.

For Boston, New York & Norfolk via Suez.
S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR ... 16th July.
S.S. VIRGINIA DOLLAR ... 27th July.

For San Francisco and San Pedro.
S.S. STUART DOLLAR ... 10th July.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

DEACON & Co. No. 4A Des Voeux Road, Tel. Central 792 & 795.



FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Destination
SCHLESSEN		18th July.	Singapore, Belawan, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, A'werp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen.

All dates subject to change without notice.

For Passage Rates and Freight—apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4A, Des Voeux Road, Ground Floor.

Tel. Central 795 or 792.



ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN

STEAMERS TO

SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" June 19th 10 a.m.

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" June 27th.

"PRESIDENT GRANT" July 5th.

"PRESIDENT MADISON" July 21st.

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" Aug. 2nd.

REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE

£120-£112

FIRST CLASS ON THE PACIFIC.

FIRST CLASS ON AMERICAN OR CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

FIRST CLASS ON THE ATLANTIC.

CHOICE OF TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

ANY LINE ON THE ATLANTIC.

THROUGH ACCOMMODATIONS AND BOOKINGS ARRANGED

TO MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" June 17th 5 p.m.

"PRESIDENT GRANT" June 30th.

"PRESIDENT MADISON" July 12th.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

Copies of this paper on file in our Office SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, NEW YORK.

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Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building Ground Floor.

Telephone Central 2477 & 2478. No. 4, Des Voeux Road.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

Steamers	From	To
ADRASTUS	18th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TEIRESIAS	25th June	London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk
MACHAON	2nd July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TROILUS	16th July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Steamers	From	To
PHEMIUS	20th June	Genoa, M'les, Liverpool & Glasgow
CYCLOPS	1st July	M'les, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
NINGCHOW	20th July	Genoa, M'les, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

Steamers	From	To
PHILOCTETES	3rd July	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS	24th July	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

Steamers	From	To
QANFA	18th June	via Suez
KEEMUN	25th June	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

Steamers	From	To
TEIRESIAS	25th June	for Singapore & London
SARPEDON	7th Aug.	for Shanghai
PATROCLUS	4th Sept.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR	17th Sept.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

Hongkong & Canton. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co. Ltd., CANTON.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. SALEIER due Hongkong about 3rd July.

S.S. MOENA due Hongkong about 31st July.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE:

Steamers For Sailing on or about

OLDKERK | R'dam, A'dam, Hamburg, Bremen | 12th July.

SALEIER | A'dam, R'dam, Hamburg, Bremen | 12th Aug.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN.

General Agents. York Building.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

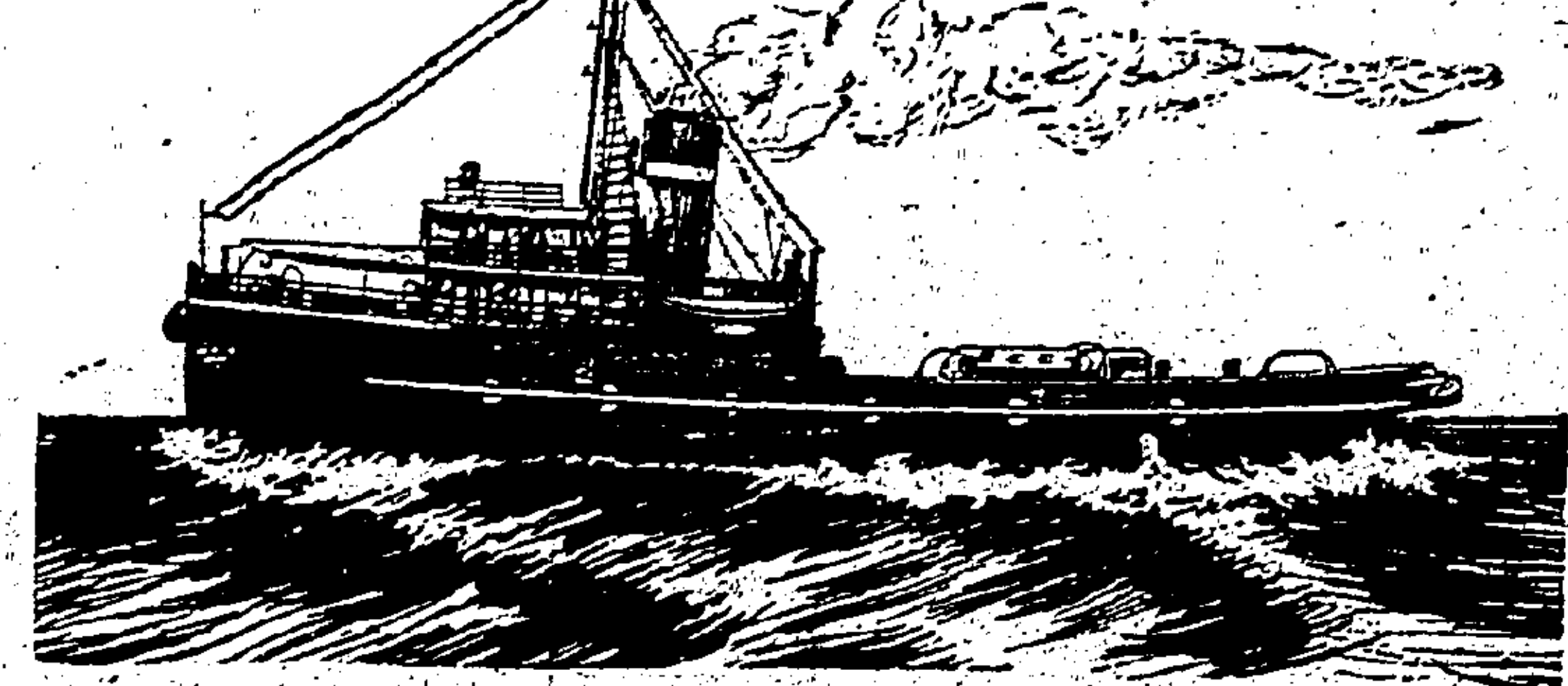
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering, First and Second Edition.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and

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Steel Twin Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engineered and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service. 1921. Length 165' 6", B' 34' 6", Depth 17' 6" (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

E.DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

USEFULNESS OF STAMPS.

Issue Designed to Build Theatre.

The Postmaster-General is a purist in his use of the postage stamp. For him it has exhausted its potentialities when it has tramped a letter through the post or receipted a bill. Other countries, however, have made it fulfil other functions, writes George F. M. Cocks in a Home paper. Bulgaria for instance, paid a tribute of respect to the great English journalist, Bourchier, by making his portrait the centre of the design in a new issue. And now news has just been received from Sofia of a daring piece of philatelic originality.

The National State Theatre has just been destroyed by fire, and the country's finances are so parlous a state that its rebuilding out of national funds is impossible. A way out of the difficulty has been found by the issue of a finely-designed set of pictorial stamps which will frank Bulgarian letters, brighten the philatelist's album, and, if all goes well, rebuild the National Theatre.

POSTAGE STAMPS. A similar method is to be used in the Bermudas to celebrate the happy issue out of all our difficulties in the late war. A public park is to be purchased and laid out, the funds being provided by the world's philatelists who will purchase the interesting stamps that will shortly be issued.

It was the United States Post Office who first exploited philately on a commercial basis. They organised a department called a "Philatelic Agency" to supply postage labels to dealers and collectors, and the figures just issued of the first year's trading certainly justifies the step. Stamps to the face value of 48,157 dollars were sold, out of which the actual cost of the stamps was paid as well as the expenses of executing the plates for a new issue, and then the agency showed a profit of 39,000 dollars. The Irish Free State have followed this precedent.

PHILATELIC PROPAGANDA. Philatelic propaganda has not been an entire success. When in 1898 Canada tried to advertise the Empire's extent the "red" often broke bounds with ludicrous results, and the Dominican Republic almost found themselves involved in a war when they tried a similar method to advertise their State.

When the question of the interoceanic canal was being considered by the United States, both Panama and Nicaragua tried to influence the decision by philatelic propaganda. As everyone knows, Panama won, but everyone is not aware that a Nicaraguan stamp settled the issue. They depicted a volcano on their stamp, and it was decided that a volcano was no fit neighbour for a canal.

HOW IT HAPPENED. Teacher: "So, your name is Tommy Johnson, and your mother's name is Smith?" Tommy: "Yes, miss; you see, she married again and I didn't."

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

TRAFFIC: JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
JEFFORE	5,318	18 June 4 p.m.	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
DELTA	8,097	27th June	B'bay, M'les, L'don, A'werp
SICILIA	8,813	28th June	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	11th July	B'bay, M'les, L'don, A'werp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JANUS	4,824	16 June 2.30 p.m.	C'tra, via S'pore, Penang
JAPAN	6,052	24th June	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	16,000	7th July	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Presented to the public by the following:

The P. & O. Company's Steamers to the United Kingdom via the Cape.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to South America and London via the Cape.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MALWA	10,941	16 June 11 a.m.	Shanghai only
SICILIA	8,813	16 June noon	Shanghai only
GOLCONDA	5,318	17th June	Shanghai only
TANDA	1,820	19th June	Japan via Amoy

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

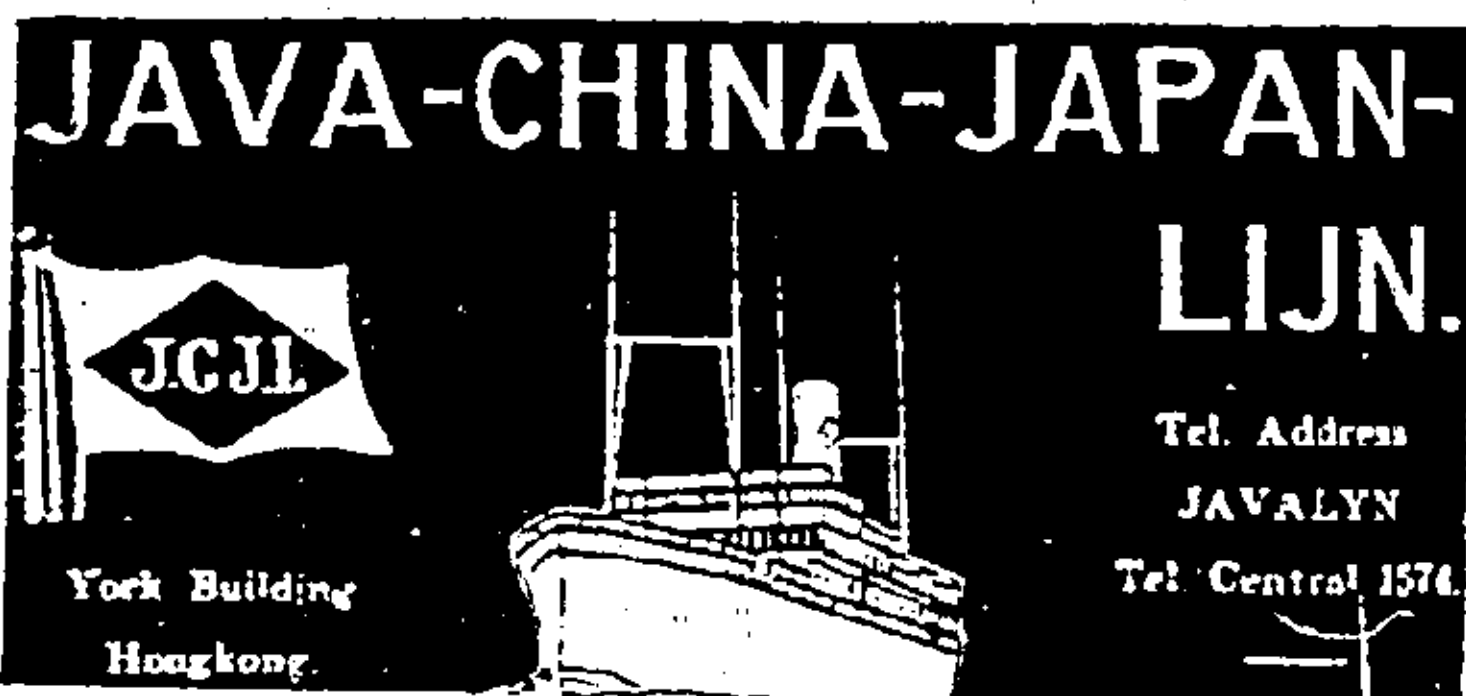
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 12 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Tel. Address: JAVALYN
Tel. Central: 1574

Yok Building, Hongkong.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Departure (approx)	Will arrive at (approx)	To
Yokohama	Java	1st port	15th June	Shanghai, N. China
Typhoon	Java	18th June	21st June	Shanghai & Japan
Yokohama	Shanghai	17th June	20th June	Batavia
Yokohama	Amoy	24th June	27th June	B'bay, B' Bay, B' Bay
Yokohama	Amoy	1st port	30th June	M'les & S'pore

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

CLEN AND SHIRE.

GENERAL MANAGERS OF STEAMERS

U. E. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

Steamer	Outwards	Homewards
CANARYNSHIRE	10th June	GLENAPP 1st July
GLENBEG	10th July	GLENIFFER 10th Aug
GLENANDA	10th July	Glenca, L'don, R'dam & H'burg

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamer	Next Sailing from Marseilles	Pro. arr. at Hong-kong & Sailing for S'hai & Japan	Pro. Sailing from Hong-kong for M'les
ANGERS	—	—	25th June
CHILI	—	—	9th July
PORTHOS	18th May	13th June	23rd July
ANGCOR	1st June	3rd July	6th Aug.
CHAMBORD	15th June	17th July	20th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance.)

A Class } 1st Class £ 95.0.0 B. Class } 1st Class £ 89.0.0

Steamers } 2nd Class £ 68.0.0 Steamers } 2nd Class £ 62.0.0

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIQUE COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BEATS)

S.S. C. MAGES loading for Havre, Antwerp & Dunkirk about 2nd half June.

S.S. Lt. de MISSI-BY loading for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk about Mid. July.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

Messageries Maritimes Co.
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CONSIGNATION. TRANSIT. REPRESENTATION.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada. Through passage rates to Europe via America £465, G \$420, G \$440.

YOKOHAMA MARU... (Calling Keelung) Monday, 25th June.
KAGA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th July.
IYO MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

FAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June.
KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 11th July.
ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th July.
KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TSURUGA MARU ... Beginning July.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TOTORI MARU ... 1st half July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 27th June.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th July.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

GENOA MARU ... Beginning July.

BUENOS AIRES via S'pore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 19th June.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

OSAKA MARU ... Friday, 22nd June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

DELANDA MARU ... Saturday, 16th June.

SADO MARU ... Saturday, 16th June.

TASHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 17th June.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292 & 293. P. OGURI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" Sailing on or about 10th July.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FUMI having been re-armed for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sailing on or about 5th July.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "FIUMEL" Sailing on or about 4th July.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sailing Beginning of August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sailing on or about 25th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
---------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Agents.

Telephone Central No. 36.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

"City of Boston" 23rd July. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"City of Corinth" 30th June. M'les, London, A'werp, H'burg.

"City of Manchester" 17th July.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

A Class Steamers	1st Class £ 92.—	2nd Class £ 82.—
B Class Steamers	1st Class £ 84.—	2nd Class £ 76.—
C Class Steamers	1st Class £ 76.—	

R.E. "C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to

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CANTON. Tel. Central 730/4

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Kwongsang	Fri.	15th June at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Lecang	Fri.	15th June at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Fri.	15th June at 3 p.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Sat.	16th June at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongching	Tues. 18th June at noon.
N'CHWANG via S'hai Fooking	Tues.	18th June at noon.
BANGKOK via Swatow Hopsang	Tues.	18th June at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Wed.	20th June at 3 p.m.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Wosang	Thurs.	21st June at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Yusan	Fri.	22nd June at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Yatsing	Sat.	23rd June at 10 a.m.
KOBE via Moji	Nansang	Sat. 23rd June at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Taisang	Sun.	24th June at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Tues. 26th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thurs. 28th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.**BORNEO LINE.**—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG".

Both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin occasionally calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "Laisang" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 20th June, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haifong...	Ellis Walker	TUES. 12th June at noon.
Haiching...	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 15th June at 1 p.m.
Haichong...	W. C. Faremore	TUES. 19th June at 1 p.m.

Call at Amoy for Passengers only.

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will be despatched on 23rd June.

to SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

Excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berths, English Cuisine, doctor carried, wireless telegraphy.

1st CLASS FARE TO SINGAPORE, \$100.

In connection with the Royal Packet N.v. Co's (K.P.M.) services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE**SERVICE**

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. BANDOENG MARU Sailing on or about 18th June.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 7th July.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 24th June.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 12th July.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Tel. Central No. 2266.

Second Floor, Prince Building.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"THESEUS."

From NEW YORK via MANILA

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and

subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th

June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"EGREMONT CASTLE"

From NEW YORK.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 12th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, June

